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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 118 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
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Steamer	Captain.	Tons	Arriva	Depart
*Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	14th May	29 May
Yamagata Maru	K. Oganea	3,807	17th ,,	31st ,,
Yehoshi Maru	J. Kinoshita	3,998	26th ,,	10th June
Bombay Maru.	S. Yoshimatsu	4352.	2nd June	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	8th June.	23rd ,,
Bengal Maru	N. Yokota	5398	mid ,,	end ,,
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	17th ,,	1st July
Tokio Maru	B. Takiguchi	704	end ,,	mid ,,

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
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P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
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Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
20th May ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *.. ..	15,825
3rd June ..	CHINA	7,952
10th ,, ..	DONGOLA*.. ..	8,083
17th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
24th ,, ..	EGYPT	7,941
1st July ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
8th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
15th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
29th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA†	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR* ..	8,840
19th ,, ..	KASHAGAR ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*DONGOLA | Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.
*NALDERA, *MALWA, *NARKUNDA | Through steamers from Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID & PLYMOUTH.

18th May ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,288
1st. June ..	MANELA	8,303
15th ,, ..	MADURA	8,975
27th July ..	MANDALA	8,246

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About ..		
10th June ..	SOUDAN	6,696
29th ,, ..	SARDINIA	6,684

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
28th July ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
18th May	BARJORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
19th ,,	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
19th ,,	VARSONA ..	Karachi.
31st ,,	AROBA ..	E. & S. Africa.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
139, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 20th May 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods; and on account of Insurance Offices. One iron safe on stand, etc.
2 bales cotton of Veraval (slightly damaged by salt water).
By order of the concerned.
One large emerald.—Pendant set with Diamonds.
Three small emerld.—Earings set with Diamonds.
One pair Diamond Butty.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

On THURSDAY, the 25th day of May, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6 Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite Bombay Gymkhana very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, rich carpets, table ornaments, writing tables office chairs glass door book cases, card tables, Electric lamps, drawing room Cabinets, teapoys, Blackwood carved furniture, Chesterfield sofas, almyrahs, chest drawers, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, ice boxes meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.
The property of M. C. Jiles, Esq., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 21st day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra Palli Hill (cool Doongri) valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiter, rich carpets, table and hanging lamps, drawing room, chesterfield sofas and chairs, Cabinets table ornaments, one sweet toned cottage piano by Schiedmayer, music books, Gramophone with records, teapoys, centre tables, corner Cabinets, writing tables glass door book cases, Almyrahs dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers cloth and gown presses, Joats fan, aluminium utensils, bird cages white Arab Horse and Victoria, etc., etc. The property of R. D. Martin, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Lazarus, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, Parisian and terracotta figures, electric table and hall lamps and fans, old carved furniture, brass-ware, one sweet tone piano, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, English enamelled bath tubs, fancy chicks English Ice box with refrigerator, one sweet tone Piano, Dresden figures, etc., etc.
The property of T. H. Dowding, Esq. Property of another gentleman one handsome strong built three seater English Brougham by Morgan in excellent condition
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra Hill, near Mount Mary's Church Bandra, very valuable and handsome made to order by Roberts and Devji Canji household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, hanging and table lamps, large size mirror back side board, crockery, stands, writing table glass door book cases, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy carpets fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet cottage piano combined with pianola, one Cow and Calf, rich garden pots, dressing chival glasses, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, carved sofas, easy chairs, reclining sofas, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Mrs. D. C. Robinson and others.
Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM AGAR BAZAR PARBADEVI ROAD AND DADAR PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD.
Under instruction from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert Attorneys for Hazarimal Hemaji the Receiver appointed by the High Court under consent decree dated the 13th day of August 1921. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale the following immoveable properties on the premises. Plot No. This day Friday the 19th day of May 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) and Plot No. 2 on the same day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following. Plot No. 1 All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land containing by admeasurement two thousand and sixty square yards situate at Parbadevi Mahim Agra outside the fort in the registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 409 New No. 4180. Old Survey No. 693 and New Survey No. 1666 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under, G Ward No. 2574 and Street No. 38 and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Dying and Manufacturing Company and beyond that by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Shamrao Moroba on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of D. P. Lius and others.
Plot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight square yards situate at Dadar Lower Mahim on a public passage leading to Portuguese Church Road out side the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 409 New No. 4180 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2574 and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Dying and Manufacturing Company and beyond that by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Shamrao Moroba on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of D. P. Lius and others.
Plot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight square yards situate at Dadar Lower Mahim on a public passage leading to Portuguese Church Road out side the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 409 New No. 4180 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2574 and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Dying and Manufacturing Company and beyond that by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Shamrao Moroba on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of D. P. Lius and others.
Plot No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight square yards situate at Dadar Lower Mahim on a public passage leading to Portuguese Church Road out side the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 409 New No. 4180 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2574 and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Dying and Manufacturing Company and beyond that by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Shamrao Moroba on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of D. P. Lius and others.
Plot No. 5.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight square yards situate at Dadar Lower Mahim on a public passage leading to Portuguese Church Road out side the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 409 New No. 4180 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2574 and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Dying and Manufacturing Company and beyond that by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Shamrao Moroba on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of D. P. Lius and others.
Plot No. 6.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight square yards situate at Dadar Lower Mahim on a public passage leading to Portuguese Church Road out side the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 409 New No. 4180 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2574 and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Dying and Manufacturing Company and beyond that by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Shamrao Moroba on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of D. P. Lius and others.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

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C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
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For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, G. K. SUBBIAH, Esq., Room No. 10, Block 36, Madraswalla Buildings, Poibawadi, Parel, Bombay, or
THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS.
2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

Land Revenue under old No. 251 New No. 3948 Old Survey No. 378 and New Survey No. 1461 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 3027 (1) and Street No. 671 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a public passage on or towards the West by the property of Shamrao Moroba on or towards the North by the property thirdly described in the schedule annexed to the said decree and on or towards the South by the property of Domingos Mursello.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert Attorney's for the Receiver at No. 8 Church Gate Street or to the undersigned.
Bombay, 9th May, 1922.

On SUNDAY, the 4th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9 Queen's Road, Fort, opposite the Church Gate Station, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, very rich plated-ware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornments, Dresden, Parian, and terracotta figures, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, Silver Cabinets one sweet tone piano by Schiedmayer suitable for Indian climate, marble pillars and figures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tbles, dressing chest of drawers marble and English enamelled bath tubs, English Ice boxes with refrigerator, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.
The property of Lt.-Col. J. Farquhar and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Mahableshwar the following very valuable furnished bungalows including out-houses, stables in separate lots.
On SUNDAY, the 21st day of May at 10 a.m. (Standard Time) in the compound of the "Temple Hall."

LOT NO. 1. TEMPLE HALL.
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar containing by admeasurements 5 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 17 and bounded on the East by footpath to Bishop's tank, on the West by Survey No. 77 and public road to Sassoon point, on the North by public road, and on the South by footpath to Bishop's tank, together with a big bungalow standing thereon of one drawing room, one dining room, 6 bed rooms, servants' quarters, stables, etc., and is known as Temple Hall.

LOT NO. 2. ROCKDALE.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Mahableshwar admeasuring 15 acres and 33 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing No. 26 (Survey No. 149) and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by public road, on the North by public road and on the south by public road together with a bungalow standing thereon, consisting of one big drawing room, one dining room, 4 bed rooms, servants' quarters, stables, etc., and is known as Rockdale and commands a very splendid view of the hills.

LOT NO. 3. ST. JAMES COTTAGE.
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar, containing by admeasurements 2 acres and 31 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Revision Survey No. 61 and bounded on the East by footpath adjoining Survey Nos. 106, 107 and 108, on the West by Revision Survey No. 99, on the North by Revision Survey No. 104 and on the South by Revision Survey No. 99 and road together with a bungalow consisting of one drawing room, one dining room, 4 bed rooms and is known as St. James Cottage. This property is most centrally situate and near the English Club and bazaar.

LOT NO. 4. "ROSARY."
All the piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar containing by admeasurements or thereabouts and bearing No. 97 and 97-A and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by St. James Cottage, on the North by Survey No. 108 and footpath and on the South by public road together with the bungalow consisting of one drawing room and dining room, 3 bed rooms with out-houses and stables and is known as "Rosary."

LOT NO. 4A. "OCTAGON".
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar bearing Revision Survey No. 98 and containing by admeasurements 90 gunthas square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, together with the bungalow consisting of one drawing room and dining room, 3 bed rooms, out-houses and stables standing thereon known as "Octagon."
The above two lots will be sold together in one lot.

LOT NO. 5. "AWKALI GARDENS."
All those several pieces of land situate at Awkali in Satara District with a bungalow standing thereon bearing the Collector's following particulars:—

Survey No.	Varg No.	Area.	Akar.
53	6	1 18	0 12
52	2	2 0	0 12
39		0 2	0 2
40		1 25	6 0
41		0 28	3 8
42		0 36	4 0
44		1 21	0 8
45		3 6	16 0
46		0 37	0 4
47		1 5	4 0
48		5 5	28 0
49		2 1	5 0
50		2 30	1 0
51		19 9	6 0
52	Inam		
53		0 20	0 2
54		0 27	0 3
55		3 29	0 4
56		2 10	0 3
57		0 39	3 8
66		6 0	0 8

41 acres and 29 gunthas.
Another piece of land bearing Survey No. 48 admeasuring one acre and 24 gunthas.
N.B.—All the bungalows will be put up for sale in separate lots in the Compound of the "Temple Hall" at 10 A.M. (S.T.) on SUNDAY the 21st inst.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay 19th May 1922.

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Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soeraballa
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Taling Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatiap
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JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.
For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ..... One anna.
Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. [illegible], Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Mess ABDAR and 2nd BUTLER. Only good men need apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 108th Infantry, 15, Queen's Road, Bombay. R3756 A

EXPERIENCED MANAGING CLERK wanted by a Solicitor's Firm. Apply Box No. 8074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3763 A

WANTED.—A COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT HINDU CLERK. Apply to Messrs. PURSHOTAM DWARKADAS New lane, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay. R3771 A

WANTED.— AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OFF COMMERCE, RAJKOT. R3724 A

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD. Post Box No. 151, Madras. A

TRAINED BANDMEN required for Enlistment Band 108 Infantry Bombay to play following instrument Oboe one; B. flat Clarionet two; Alto Sanaphone one; Bass clarionet one; Tenan Cor one. Apply BAND PRESIDENT, 108, Infantry, Bombay. C13105 A

WANTED—SURVEYORS and LEVELLERS (those acquainted with Irrigation survey work preferred), only experienced men need apply stating terms to The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, MANGROL (Kathiawar). C13063 A

SALARY Rs. 100—250 IN 30 DAYS—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab). A

WE are desirous of appointing a Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency for the Keystone Varnish Co., of Hull, England, Manufacturers of Household decorating Paint "Keystoma Flat Wall Finish". Applications should be addressed to MACFARLANE & CO. LD., 303, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA. R3727 A

WANTED.—A FOREMAN for large Boiler House containing B. and W. Boilers, mechanical stokers, Coal Handling Plant, etc., to carry out all repairs and maintenance work. Must be able to efficiently handle large staff of men. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 8076, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3764 A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A respectable ANGLO-INDIAN able to impart lessons in Commercial Subjects and (b) an efficient Professor of Shorthand. Book-Keeping etc. (preferably a B. Com.) Apply stating qualifications and pay expected to Box No. 8062 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R3727 A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALIARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on first Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay. R3483 C

MOTOR GARAGES—TO LET: at 426, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar. All facilities including pit and Telephone. Rent Moderate. Apply DEOKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elph. Circle. R3720 C

FLAT TO LET.—Byculla, 3 spacious Rooms, both room, kitchen gallery, Airy—Rent Rs. 60 or Rs. 1,000 in advance and Rs. 30 monthly. Furniture worth 250 Apply Box No. 8073, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3772 C

TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated new house junction Manordas St. and Mint Road. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND BAGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor. R3746 C

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 8. R3483 C

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small bungalow at Bandra (near sea or Parle Hill) or Santa Cruz, 3 or 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, servants' room. Write Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." D

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Either a small, or a part of office Room in Fort. Apply Box No. 8075, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3767 D

WANTED—At Khandalla, Lonavla, Devlali, or Nasik, an independant COTTAGE on a lease of 5 years. Write to VITHALDAS MAVJI, Esq., Holi Chakla, Fort, Above Dyer's shop 4th floor. R3745 D

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—An AERATED WATER FACTORY. For further particulars apply to Box No. 8059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3716 G

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SPROUTS.—Flowers 23 inch circumference. Big Ball. Japanese, Tiger Claws, Loose Reflex hairy varieties, white, yellow, pink, red, crimson, mauve, saffron, purple, Rs. 5 per 100. A GHOSHAL, Koilaghat, Bhagalpur. R13030 GA

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

THE ACE 4 CYLINDER MOTOR-CYCLE.

BEFORE you decide to purchase a machine ascertain and be convinced that you are purchasing the best machine. I maintain the ACE is the finest machine in the world and I am ready to prove it. If you are interested write me. Solo Rs. 1,900; Combination Rs. 2,700. Apply Box No. 10011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

MORRIS OXFORD with Indian coach work is the most economical Car. Apply Box No. 10008, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

AN assortment of second-hand Cars to be sold cheap to clear absolute bargains. Apply Box No. 10008, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

SPENCER MOULTON TYRES—Three ribbed heavy tread covers and red tubes give more rubber and more miles. Apply Box No. 10010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

CYLINDER HEAD GASKETS for every American make of car in stock, also for Angus Sanderson and G. W. K. Cars. Apply Box No. 10008, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

CHAMOIS LEATHER for straining petrol, Rs. 2-12 per piece. Also a cheaper quality for Washing Motor Cars, Rs. 2-4 per piece. Special discount for large quantities. Apply Box No. 10009, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." K

WANTED.—LANCASHIRE BOILERS for a Mill, new or Secondhand in perfect working order 30' by 7½' by 100 lbs. working pressure. Apply stating least price F. O. R. Bombay with full particulars and detailed specifications to Box No. 8072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." K C13106

FOR SALE. One second-hand C02 REFRIGERATING and ICE MAKING PLANT of 10 ton capacity, by J. and E. Hall, complete with a belt driven compressor, a submerged condensor and an Evaporator with Ice Tank. Also another complete Plant as above but of half a ton capacity. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No 8070, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C13112 K

FOR SALE—MARELLI, 3 B.H.P., 230/400 Volts. A. C. Pumping Sets, Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,800, only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. K

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order. may be seen at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." K

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—100 diff. French Colonials Rs. 2-8. 100 diff. Hungary Rs. 1-8. 50 diff. Poland Re. 1. 50 diff. Czecho-Solvakia Rs. 2-8. 80 diff. Austria Rs. 1-15. 55 diff. Austrian Republic, unused Re. 1. The Lot 435 diff. Rs. 9-15. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad. C13082 L

LIVE STOCK.

ONE pair Bay Australian Carriage HORSES, Hands 15-1. FOR SALE. Apply J. CRAWFORD, Veterinary Surgeon, Byculla. R3756 MA

HOTELS.

THE EMPIRE INDIAN HOTEL, NAINI TAL, U. P.

FIRST CLASS furnished rooms; suit of rooms, or cottages are available in this first class Hill station, with or without Board on reasonable rates. For particulars please apply to R. N. MATHUR, Managing Proprietor, Telegrams "COMFORTS," Naini Tal. C13061

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N

FOR SALE.—A FINE strong and durable BLACKWOOD DOUBLE BED-STEAD 6' by 5' in Rs. 300 Box No. 8079 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3765 N

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCE PARTNER with Rs. 20,000, and also a Working Partner for a well going concern. Apply to Box No. 8068, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3753 R

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

GENT'S GARMENTS: BLEACHED TWILL shirts Rs. 2-6, Khaki Rs. 2-13, unbleached drill suits Rs. 9-9, pants Rs. 3-15. Khaki drill shirts Rs. 3-9, bleached drill suits Rs. 11-3, pants Rs. 4-7 each, made to measurements. Samples and self measurement form sent. SALIGRAM HARBANSLALL, 71, Clive Street, Calcutta. C13075 T

FIFTY ONLY—Ladies' Light-weight Steel Hat Cases, size 19 and 20, fitted with 6 wire cones, black, japanned outside, blue inside, with best 4-lever locks. Price, Rs. 15 only. If not approved may be returned freight paid. GOOLAM KADIR & CO., Sialkot Cantonment. C13103 T

MANUFACTURES desirous their business to be conversed in Straits Settlements and Japan should write to Box No. 8067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3587 T

11 LBS. PL. BEST "A-1" WALNUTS, Rs. 5-8; 5 lbs. almonds, sultanas, Lotus honey Rs. 7-8 each. Unstoned apricots, currants, Rs. 5-8; Raising, Rs. 6, 5 lbs. each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges including. FRUIT SPECIALIST, Kashmir. R12997

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG GRAFTS—Proof two-year-old seasoned grafts. If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMRA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3). "BEGUM PASND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASAND" (Dacca); (5). "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original tree. (6). "JAGATKA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Re. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN. The Portuguese owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the fallowing splandid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(I). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (II). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (III). "BAREDZ-GOA" finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true, guava-scented. Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca. C12967

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13058

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort. R3474

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE HEAD OFFICES of the BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD., have been REMOVED to 27, MILITARY SQUARE LANE, to which address all communications should in future be sent, addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. C13043

THE OUDH GINNING & PRESSING MILLS CO, LTD, HARDOI

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the entire factory belonging to the above Company is FOR SALE. The factory consists of 40 single-roller gins, one kappas opener, one cotton haling Press, one two-ton ice machine, three chakkis, four kolhus, one disintigrator one saw-bench, one Babcock and Wilcox wate tube boiler, one Loco-type boiler, three engines, one lathe etc., with land and buildings situated quite close to Hardoi O. & R. Railway station and Hardoi grain mart. Intending purchasers are requested to write to the undersigned for full particulars. D. K. DUTT, Secretary. C13054

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. "Bombay Chronicle." N

THE PLANATE MILLS LTD

SALE OF CLEAN HARD WASTE.

THE SALE of the WASTE, advertised by us on the 15th instant at the Mills has been CANCELLED. The said sale of Waste will be made at the Company's Office 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

AHMED RAHIM & SON, Agents, The Planet Mills, Ltd. C13051

FOR SALE EMPTY CASES.

44,000 cases for immediate sale, size 14" x 19" x 9½". Thickness ends 5/8", remainder 3/8". Sample case may be inspected at our Sewree Installation. Quotations to be submitted before noon May 24th to

THE TANK STORAGE CO., (India), Ltd. Agents, The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India), Ltd. Ballard Road, Bombay C13109

THE KESAR INDIAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO LTD

(in Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the above Company who have not received the first return of the above Company declared by me at the rate of Rs. 50 per share can attend the office of the Kesar Indian Sugar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, with the first return duly signed along with the Share Certificate on Tuesday the 16th day of May, 1922, and on any subsequent business day upto 30th day of May, 1922, between 12-30 and 3-30 p.m.

D. L. DALAL, Liquidator. C13102

NOTICE.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MFG. CO., LTD.

(in Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held in the Registered office of the Company, 10, Homji Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 19th of May, 1922, to consider and adopt the arrangement arrived at between the Liquidators of the said Company and Mr. N. H. Moos, the receiver and representative of the defendants.

The terms of the arrangement are already posted to the shareholders.

(Sd.) VISHVANATH P. VAIDYA,
(Sd.) LESLIE BLUNT,
(Sd.) MATHURADAS VASSANJI.

Bombay 10th May, 1922. C13091

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

SUBURBAN SCHEME NO. VII. (KHAR).

BUILDING PLOTS admeasuring from 600 to 800 square yards each are now available for sale in the abovenamed Scheme.

The estate is situate between Bandra and Santa Cruz (10 miles from the Fort) with extensive frontages to the main Bandra Ghodbander Road, in close proximity to the Line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and open to uninterrupted breezes from the sea a mile distant.

Plans and full details may be had from the undersigned.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I., Land Manager, Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. C13058

NOTICE.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LTD., INDORE.

APPLICATIONS are still coming in for shares of this Company. The Board of Directors, however, wish to hold a Meeting for the allotment of shares on Saturday the 10th of June, 1922. It is therefore requested that gentlemen shall not take the trouble of sending any applications after the 10th of June, 1922.

AGENTS, The Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Limited. C13040

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th June, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board, for the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., Allen Bros. & Co. (India) Ltd., Agents.

Bombay, 17th May, 1922.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th May to 10th June, 1922, both days inclusive. C13114

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

ALL concerned to note that LALA ALAKHDHARI has ceased to be our Managing Agent from to-day.

By Order of the Board, DHUKBHANGANLAL, Secretary.

The Murdabad Spining and Weaving Mills Ltd., Mendabad.

Murdabad, 15th May, 1922. C13107

A PROFITABLE BARGAIN! A PROFITABLE BARGAIN

SALE OF COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

Details:—

1 Lancashire boiler 30' x 7' x 3/4". Pressure 160 lbs.
2 Gin Engine, Cylinder 9" x 11". High Pressure and low pressure.
3 Single Gin Boxes 26; Double 2.
4 Dunkies 2.
5 Press Engine 1; with 12 Centry Pumps.
6 Half-press 1; with 17 boxes.
7 Hydraulic Rams 3; Finiture Rams 2.
8 Opener 1; Engine 1.
9 Lathe 1; 10 ft. long.
10 All Store-accessories.

The Factory is erected quite near the Bijapur Ry. Station and well equipped with 5 large Go-downs and two Bunglows on an area of 25 Acres of self-owned land. The undersigned will sell the above factory with land and everything situate on it by public auction on 22-5-1922. The Factory will be open for inspection on all week days, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Private offers for purchases at reasonable price will also be considered beforehand.

For further particulars please apply to, NEMACHAND RAMACHAND. Proprietor, Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory. Bijapur, 15-5-22. C13113

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2498 OF 1921. LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 28th day of June, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

(1) Nagindas Vijkhukhandas, a firm;
(2) Narandas Anandlal, a firm;
(3) Kikabhai Popatlal a firm; (4)
Damodar Valji Hari, a firm; (5)
Ranchordas Mathuradas, a firm; (6)
Mathuradas Manji, a firm and (7)
Bhogilal Ranchod, a firm, all piecegoods Merchants, the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th and 7th plaintiffs carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, the 3 plaintiff at Kalbadevi and the 4th plaintiff at Morarji Goculdas Market, without the Fort, the last six firms by their Attorney duly constituted Vadilal Magalal of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) Lakhmidas Narandas and Co., a firm, carrying on business as piece-goods Merchants at Mulji Jetha Market, (2) Dayabhai Hiralal, a firm, who carried on business as piece-goods Merchants at Mulji Jetha Market. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has field a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the 1st defendant firm may be ordered to pay to the 7th plaintiff firm the difference between the contract rate at which the 1st defendant firm sold the goods mentioned in the plaint herein to the 1st plaintiff firm and the rate at which the 1st defendant firm repurchased the same from the 7th plaintiff firm for the purpose of distributing the same between the several plaintiffs and the 2nd defendant in accordance with the difference between their respective contract rates that the rates as between the several parties to this suit may be adjusted by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and that consequential orders and decrees may be passed on account of the premises mentioned in the said plaint and for that purposes all accounts may be taken inquiries made and directions given as to this Hon'ble Court may appear just and that the 1st defendant firm may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of this suit and for further and other relief.

you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 31st day of July, 1922, at a quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS, Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Kt. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day of July, 1921.

W. J. HOWARD, for Prothonotary.

Amended this 13th of August, 1921, as per Postponement Precipe dated 1st August, 1921. W. J. HOWARD, for Prothonotary.

Amended this 16th of May, 1922, as per Postponment Precipe dated 3rd May, 1922.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD, for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of July, 1921.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA and CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys. C13101

TENDERS.

NOTICE

THE OFFICER COMMANDING DETACHMENT "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has the following articles, unfit for human consumption which he offers for sale:—

Atta Aproximately ... ... Tons 13.1/2
Powa Approximately ... ... Tons 1.5/28
Ghi Approximately ... ... Tons 1.

2. These articles can be inspected in Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Bombay.

3. Tenders should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 24th May 1922 quoting rate per 100 lbs. and stating the quantity of each, tenderers are prepared to purchase.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the quantity tendered for and a certificate to the effect that the articles will not be resold for human consumption.

5. Offers will hold good for one month.

(Sd.) P. G. WALSH, Captain, for O. C. Dett: "A" Sy: Depot Company. C13093

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for providing and fixing ELECTRIC LIGHTS in the Arthur Crawford Markets will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 2nd day of June, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshop, Parss Road, who will, on application, gave any further information that may be required.

(Sd. T. K. RODDAN) Executive Engineer.

Municipal Office, Dated 17th May, 1922. TA C13094

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED ISMAIL BIN MAHOMED ABDULLA BHAIJI and FATEH BIBI have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to, upon or in respect of the said premises or any part thereof whether by way of mortgage, lien, inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, sale, lease easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection by the vendors to title are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office at No 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within fifteen days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building or range of chawl standing thereon situate at Bhavnagri Mohalla near Jakaria Masjid Street in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-seven decimal fifty-three square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2672 and Street Nos. 465-67 and Bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2989 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by a sweepers passage and partly by the property of Fatehbibi, wife of Mahomed Ismail Bhaiji, on or towards the West by Jackeria Masjid Street or Bhavnagri Mohalla aforesaid, on or towards the North formerly by the property belonging to the estate of the late Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jitekar but now of the said Fatehbibi, wife of the said Mahomed Ismail bin Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji and on or towards the South by the property of Jan Mahomed Abdul Khatel.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which Ludhabhai Ebraihim is Fazandar with all the messuage tenement or dwelling house or chawls or ranges of building standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of the Dontad Second Row, otherwise called Jackeria Masjid Street First Chinch Bunder Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-two square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2989 and bounded on or towards the North by the Chinch Bander First Row or Street, on or towards the East by the public sweepers passage, on or towards the South by the house or property of Amir Saheb Kewal and on or towards the West by the public road called Dontad second Row or Lane and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2673-74 2119-19 (1) and Street Nos. 469 73, 475 and 29-31 33-39.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1922.

B. G. PANDIT. For Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji & Devidas, Purchaser's Attorneys. C13110

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents. No. 52, Medows Street, Fort. Telephone No. 4027.

AUCTIONEERS. USEFUL TO SWADESHI STOREKEEPERS AND TRADERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 MIX SILK WOOL SHAWLS 200 WOOLEN SHAWLS AND 600 UNION MILLS SAREES 30 PIECES HARRING BOND, ETC.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 19th May, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—

300 Ramkrishna Mills Silk-wool mix shawls, yards 3 by 54 inches.
600 Union Mills Sarees, 5033 yards 5 by 45 ins.
200 Woollen shawls.
600 Union Mills Sarees No. 5033 yards 5 by 45 inches.
30 pieces Harring bond No. 222 of Standard Mills each of 40 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co., Auctioneer.

Bombay, 19th May, 1922.

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...VRAO BHONSLE
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Proprietors

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...LYTELL
...PENDER"

...MPIRE.
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...RIDAY
...PROGRAMME
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...ecial and by request
... NATIONAL"

...IPRESS.
...15, and 10 p. m.
...RIDAY

A Complete Comedy Bill
Including
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE MASQUERADOR"

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT & FIRST WEEK
A Pathe Serial
JUANITA HANSEN
The beautiful, daring Star.
in
"THE YELLOW ARM.
with
MARGUERITE COURTOT AND WARNER OLAND.
Do you like continued stories?
Those who love adventure,
Those who like the unknown quantity in life.
Those who like to puzzle over mysteries will find in
"THE YELLOW ARM"
Breath-Catching Sensational Adventures.
Episode 1st, The House of Alarms
" 2nd, The Vengeance of the East.
" 3rd, A Strange Disappearance.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE LAST CHANCE TO-DAY!
The Splendid Superb Universal Drama
"THE TIGER TRUE"
5 Reels of thrilling excitement, featuring
FRANK MAYO
The Programme includes a 2-Reel roaring Universal Comedy.
"ROBINSON'S TROUSSEAU"
featuring the popular Comedian Lee Moran and also the Universal International News.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE STAR
pre ents
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK.
A SPECIAL DOUBLE BILL
BERT LYTELL
The Screen's Latest Favourite
IN
"Blackie's Redemption"
A Splendid "Metro" Picture in 5 Reels
together with
Further Four Parts of our Wonder Serial
THE WHIRLWIND
featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON
America's death-defying hero of dare-devil deeds.
Times and Rates as Usual
The "STAR" Cinema
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

To-night and this Week
The Greatest Indian film ever produced
VIR ABHIMANYW
OR
VIRAT SWARUP
Produced by the Star films Ltd.
at an expense of more than 100,000 Rupees.
More then 5,000 people acting in this film
You simply can't miss seeing this film.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus,

ROSE'S

LIME JUICE
Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.
An Excellent Safeguard against FEVERS.
Insist on having ROSE'S.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 16th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	15,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp...	—
" " Sales of East Indian ..	150
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	12 22
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18 50
New York, 11 a.m. .. ..July ..	20 31
(As known in Liverpool at ..Oct..	20 28
closing time.) .. ..Jan. ..	20 12
New Orleans 9 a.m. .. ..July ..	19 80
..Oct..	19 80

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 16th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	11 95
June	...
July	11 84
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	11 60
Nov.	...
Dec.	11 43
Jan.	11 42
Feb.	...
Mar.	11 26
April	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 16th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	11 89
June	11 80
July	11 75
August	11 69
September	11 62
Oct.	11 54
November	11 49
December	11 44
January	11 38
February	11 31
March	11 24
April	11 20

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTUON.

Liverpool, May 16th,

Months.	To-day's price.
May	17 65
June	17 70
July	17 75
Aug.	17 95
Sept.	18 10
Oct.	18 30
Nov.	18 40
Dec.	18 45
Jan.	18 55
April	—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 16th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 05
" " Fully Good	8 45
" " Fine	8 85
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	9 35
" " " Fully HGood ..	9 75
" " " Fine	10 25
M. G. Broach Good	10 25
" " Fully Good	10 65
" " Fine	11 05
M. G. Scinde Good	7 95
" " Fully Good	8 35
" " Fine	8 75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	17,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	9,000
" " to Continant ..	2,000
Futures at New York May ..	20 93
" " " July ..	20 37
" " " Oct. ..	20 38
" " " Jan. ..	20 20
Spot Cotton at New York ..	21 25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	19 50
Futures at New York July ..	19 88
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	19 88
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality) ..	11
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	72 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 15th.

Future at New York ..	Mar ..	20 73
	July ..	20 37
	Oct. ..	20 38
	Jan ..	20 20

Liverpool, May 15th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	May ..	11 64
	July ..	11 54
	Oct. ..	11 30
	Jan. ..	11 12

London, May 15th	
Telegraphic Transfers ..	1/3 13/16 Firm
Bar Gold	4/13/3 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	36 3/8 Unsteady

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 15th

Rentes 3%	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	36 3 8
" " 2 months hence	36 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—India china bought. Offering still uncertain.	
Interest day to day loans ..	1 1/2
" 7 day Market loans ..	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates ..	4

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., "Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God's Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 3. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Vizag District.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

May 18

To-day Reuter reported 10 points lower in New York futurs and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 518 and gradually declined to Rs. 514½ on general selling. From this level it improved to Rs. 520 on buying by Japanese Houses and Offices, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 521. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 522 and advancing to Rs. 523½ closed at Rs .522½. F. G. M. G. Broach April-May was nominally Rs. 493½. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 422 and after fluctuations remained Rs. 426 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 440 and after fluctuating between Rs. 439½ and Rs. 442 the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 442. F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 360 and July Rs. 372 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 18th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April-May ..	..	498
" " "	..July-August ..		522 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	..	361
" " "	July ..	..	373
Fine Oomra ..	May ..	..	426
" " "	July ..	..	443
Southern ..	May/June ..	..	502
"	July/August ..	..	502

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April May ..	..	495
" " ..	July Augt ..	..	520
Fully Good Bengal ..	May	..	360
" " " ..	July	..	370
Fine Oomra's ..	May	..	425
" " " ..	July	..	442
Southern ..	May/June ..	..	500
" ..	July/August ..	..	500

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18th.

Descript.on, Super-Fine F Good Good Fine			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	380	360	340 .. ..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	445	430	415 .. ..
M. G. Cebtral P. No. 1 ..	480	465	450 .. ..
M. G. Central P, No. 2 ..	465	450	435 .. ..
M. G. Broach	505	495	485 .. ..
Southerns	510	500	490 .. ..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 17th May 1922.

Cotton ..	15026	Bales.
Wheat ..	10427	Cwts.
Linseed ..	16375	"
Rape, etc. ..	3648	"
Gingelly seed ..	817	"
Poppyseed ..	142	"
Groundnuts ..	2524	"
Castorseed ..	6483	"
Rice	3145	"
Myrabollams ..	2:80	"
Cottonseed ..	20907	"
Mowraseed ..	Nil	
Gram ..	11169	"
Juwar ..	3478	"
Masur ..	106	"
Barley ..	1822	"
Bajra ..	770	"
Coal ..	6989	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

May 18.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-2-8.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27-1-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 95-6.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 95-6.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 95-12.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 11/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 27/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 23/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange Uncertain.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 316.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 336.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 326.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 163.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. Rs. 158.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 179.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 348.
London Gold ready sh. 93-2.
London Silver ready d. 36-1/2.
London Silver forward d. 36-1/2.
Tone of silver Steady China bought, Small offering.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.45.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.80.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.20.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 53.60.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 85.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 1290.
Prague Exchange Krons. 232.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 99/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

SHARES.

There was a steady demand for various speculative shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1420, India 115, Central 36, Tata Bank 17 and Eastern 87.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2650, Alliance 315, Apollo 93/12, Birla Mills 82/8, Bombay Cottn 1200, By Dyeing 1515, Bradbury 1150, Century 845, Cent. India 4995, Colaba Land 2930, Coorla 270, Crescent 585, Currimbhoy 1765, David 1682/8, Edw. Sassoon 525, Elphistone 167/8 Fazulbhoy 1435, Gokak 237/8, Ind. Bleaching 290 x.d., Ind. Malwa 655 Jamshed Mfg. 500 x.d., Kastoorchand 1000, Khatao 620, Kohinoor 3605, Madhavrao Scd 270, Madhowji 525, Mathuradas 850, Meyer Sasson 315, Morarji 6350, New Great 835, New City 670, Pabani 950, Pearls 1175, Phoenix 940, Premier 170, Planet 275, Shapurji 373/12, Standard 2200, Simplex 915, Swan 1060, Swadeshi 5390, Tata Mill 1090 x.d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 545, B. Burma 545, B. Burma N. I. 160 pr, Bt-Burma pet 10/4 B. Tramway 131/4, B. Flour 1450, B. Steam 225, Bundi Cement 41/8, Ind. Cement 200 x.d., Katni Ord 230, Katni Defd. 1235, New India 18, Shivrajpur 28, Tata Iron Ord 60, Tata Iron Defd 215, Tata Iron N. Ord 53/12, Tata Iron N. Defd 180, Oil 45, Scindia Steam 6/8.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18th.

Bombay.	Market rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 21 32
Bank Demand	1-3 11/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 29 32
Fcs Demand	314
American Dollars	348
Honkong Dollars	203
Shanghai	282
Japan	163
Singaporse	179

Market—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 18th 6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..68 0 0	9 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	67 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..72 0 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	..14 10 0	15 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	..14 2 0	14 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..80 0 0	16 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..78 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..75 0 0	....
Teelseed Black.. ..	..70 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	..15 0 0	11 0 0
Groundnuts	..77 0 0	....
Jawa	.. ..	....
Mowraseed	.. 8 10 0	....
Barley	..50 0 0	....
Castorseed	..57 0 0	....
Cotton Seeds Read ..	..38 0 0	....

Forward;	Rs. a. p.
Wheat-May	10 1 0
Wheat-Aug-Sept.	10 2 6
Linseed May	15 3 6
Linseed Sept	16 0 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The down ward movement in hessian market reached on rates of Clive and Howrah both of which recorded a drop of one rupee each on previous day's closing quotations. Higher prices stocks also showed some declensions in sympathy and business altogether was less active. Towards close a firmer feeling prevailed. Cotton displayed no notable variations and business in them was negligible, rates, however, were steady. The coal section in spite of a steady understone did not disclose any particular activity and small business only resulted in stocks dealt in. Miscellaneous and industrial groups were uninteresting and there were no outstanding features. Imperial banks were more freely offered with government securities changing hands at steady prices. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—8½ per cent Government Paper 53-10.

Bank:—Karnani Bank 7.

Railways:—Sara Sirajgunge Railway 59-8.

Cotton:—Dunbar 415, Keshoram 14-8.

Jute:—Albion 424-8, Alliance 530, Anglo-India 374, Auckland 222, Bally 211-8, Barnagore 135, Belvedere 433, Budge Budge 453, Century 8, Clive 35, Craig 8-2, Dalhousie 362 s.l., Delta 484, Empire 56, Fort William 317, Gondalpara 816-8, Gourepore 535, Howrah 43-8, Hooghly 75, and (pref) 12-8, Kamarhatty 583, Kanknarrah 417-8, Lansdowne 235, Lawrence 462, New Central 565, Nuddea 61-8, Orient 151 s.l., Reliance 44-12, Union 435, Waverly 9-13.

Coal:—Bhalgora 14-4, Deoli 34-4, Gopalichuck 16, Kosoonda and Nyadee 31-8, Neetooria 9-8, Patmohna 9-12.

Miscellaneous:—Marshall and Sons 6-12, Tosh Engineering 9-4, C. P. Cement 7-8, Frank Ross 8 x.d., B. I. Corporation 8-4, B. I. Tobacco 2-8, Burma Finance 3-12, Spences Hotel 13-4.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-three and thirty-two pence and demand Bills one shilling three and three-fourth pence.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft. in
F	19	m 5 41	14 1	19	m 0 21	29 10
		6 22a	17 5			
S	20	m 6 18	23 8	20	m 6 26	30 1
		6 54a	24 9		11 49a	30 7
S	21	m 7 38	23 8	21	m 1 3a	29 6
		7 33a	24 10		1 38a	30 7
M	22	m 8 42	24 6	22	m 2 12	29 9
		8 20a	25 2		2 15a	30 2
Tu	23	m 9 31	25 7	23	m 3 10	27 10
		9 14a	25 8		3 7a	29 9
W	24	m 10 13	26 7	24	m 3 28	27 0
		9 57a	25 1		3 55a	29 3
Th.	25	m 2 49	23 9	25	m 9 34	29 2
		4 28a	25 5		11 17a	32

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 19 (Friday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.
" 20 (Saturday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 55m.
" 21 (Sunday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 55m.
" 22 (Monday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 55m.
" 23 (Tuesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 56m.
" 24 (Wednesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 56m.
" 25 (Thursday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 57m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 26th, 11h. 15m., a.m.; Full Moon, May 3rd, 12.7m., p.m.; Last Quarter, May 11th, 5h. 0m., a.m.; New Moon, May 18th, 6h. 0m. p.m.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 17.

There has been scantiness of rainfall during the week ending 17th May in spite of a temporary advance of the monsoon, which occurred in the south-east of the Arabian Sea and gave widespread rain in South Madras on most of the days.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th May 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east and north Punjab. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature was higher than usual throughout. Night temperature was in excess in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature was above normal at most stations; Agra and Allahabad recorded maxima of 113 degrees.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is much drier than usual. Day temperature was above normal in Rajputana; a maximum of 133 degrees was recorded at Kotah and Bikaner. Night temperature was in excess in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India.—Skies are clear except locally on the Kathiawar coast. Humidity has risen, but is still below normal at a few stations. Day temperature was above normal except along the coast. The highest maximum in the division was 113 degrees at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is roughly normal. Day temperature was above normal at the western stations, but was in defect at Raipur. Night temperature was lower than usual at Chanda and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bombay. Temperature was normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the south of the division, and clear or lightly clouded in the north. Humidity is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan and northwest Hyderabad. Day temperature was generally above normal in the Bombay Deccan. Night temperature was in excess at Ahmednagar and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in Malabar, and light isolated falls have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan and the south of the Central Provinces. The recent advance of the monsoon is further weakening, and the sea has gone down at Colombo. A western disturbance is affecting the Punjab, and there is an in-draught into it up the Gangetic plain. Temperature is high over the greater part of northern and central India.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in Malabar. A few thunderstorms are probable in the Punjab and the Bombay Deccan.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 17TH MAY 1922.

The advance of the monsoon has given nearly general rain in Malabar and local rain in southeast Madras. There has also been a few falls in Tenasserim, Assam and the southeast of the Central Provinces. A feeble new western disturbance has given light rain at Parachinar.

The chief amounts are:—Jagdalpur three quarters of an inch; Cochin two. Madura three quarters; Kodaikanal one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF MAY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire'	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 17th ..	85.7	74.9	50	..	11.97	+1.23
Jask..	96.5	80.6	45	..	5.72	+1.66
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 17th ..	97.3	85.2	22	..	1.98	—1.93
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.4	80.5	39	..	1.88	—0.01
Rawalpindi ..	103.7	77.1	24	..	12.09	+0.96
Lahore	111.1	79.0	33	..	?	?
Hissar	109.2	72.0	32	..	1.23	—1.20
Ambala	107.7	71.8	18	..	2.79	—3.57
Delhi	105.2	81.4	20	..	0.85	—2.85
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	109.1	80.2	23	..	0.90	—1.36
Manipuri	110.8	76.1	23	..	0.75	—2.15
Jhansi	111.6	78.2	15	..	1.32	—0.73
Cawnpore	108.6	79.1	26	..	2.36	—0.11
Allahabad	112.1	79.0	20	..	1 58	—0.95
S ND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	117.1	83.4	28	..	2.60	+1.23
Karachi	86.6	76.8	87	..	1.49	—1.20
Ajmer	105.6	79.4	27	..	0.08	—1.64
Jaipur	107.6	73.2	12	..	0.28	—1.61
Kotah	110.0	82.8	8	..	0.05	—1.54
Mount Abu ..	92.8	74.0	15	..	0.27	—1.28
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	99.5	74.1	68	..	0	—0.60
Dwarka	87.6	80.2	88	..	0	—0.84
Veraval	90.7	73.8	89	..	0.94	—0.47
Rajkot	108.8	73.0	69	..	0	—0.55
Bhavnagar Para..	111.6	77.2	36	..	0	—0.68
Surat	109.1	77.4	37	..	0	—0.61
Ahmedabad ..	112.2	81.3	35	..	0	—0.47
Deesa	113.0	76.3	55	..	0	—0.60
Neemuch	107.3	77.6	32	..	0.48	—0.59
Indore	103.9	73.6	30	..	0.36	—0.50
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	104.5	73.9	40	..	2.38	—0.98
Saugor	107.4	79.6	27	..	1.05	—0.63
Hosangabad ..	111.1	79.0	26	..	2.80	+0.09
Khandwa	113.4	74.9	19	..	2.30	+0.72
Akola	112.2	84.7	30	..	2.33	+0.07
Amroto'	110.0	86.2	31	..	0.52	—1.97
Nagpur	107.1	84.6	32	0.02	0.66	—2.82
Chanda	109.7	84.6	42	0.10	1.22	—2.53
Raipur	107.7	80.3	40	..	1.29	—2.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.0	80.4	78	..	0	—0.71
Ratnagiri	89.1	79.0	74	..	0.41	—0.66
Marmugoa	89.8	81.5	82	..	1.90	—0.20
Karwar'	90.7	81.5	77	..	2.21	—0.47
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.2	82.2	20	..	0.70	—0.73
Ahmednagar ..	106.3	77.0	15	..	2.48	+0.54
Poona	106.0	75.0	26	..	1.82	—0.19
Sholapur	109.9	83.6	25	0.10	7.30	+4.86
Bijapur	102.0	78.3	42	..	7.17	+4.69
Belgaum'	93.4	70.6	72	..	8.60	+3.38
Aurangabad' ..	105.6	81.9	19	..	1.78	—0.28
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.3	84.2	31	..	3.66	+0.66
Hyderabd	104.6	80.2	54	..	7.16	+3.84
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore ..	89.9	80.3	74	..	7.62	+1.36
Calicat	88.8	75.9	95	0.20	12.57	—1.17
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombo	87.7	75.4	92	0.62	39.48	—1.38
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam ..	94.3	81.7	71	..	3.50	—4.57
Bellary	105.3	80.2	69	..	6.90	+0.66
Cuddapah	104.9	80.9	66	..	3.77	—2.56
Madras	94.4	79.5	70	..	9.75	—12.14
Bangalore	90	3.8.1	80	..	90.6	+1.66
Colmtore	86	77.0	78	0.02	11.98	+3 15
Trichinopoly ..	96.1	74.8	79	..	11.52	—1.59
Negapatam	88.5	79.4	68	..	14.22	—17.59

FAILURE OF REFORMS.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR ON MINISTERS' PLIGHT.

In the course of his speech at the South Indian Liberal Federation, Madras, Sir Sankaran Nair made tht following remarks regarding the plight of Indian Ministers at the present day:—

I now pass on to refer to the question of Ministers, how far their position is to be strengthened. We know it is now generally recognised throughout India that the Ministers have not been able to carry out their programme. They have not been able to do for the departments transferred to them what they were expected or hoped to do. The first and the main reason is that they have not been placed in possession of funds in order to carry out their programme. When the question arose before the Government of India and before the Parliamentary committee and before and before the Parliament itself, whether the local self-Government should be a transferred subject or not, it was agreed by all officials and non-officials that the one main reason for the failure of the local self-Government was that they were not placed in possession of sufficient funds. The same thing is being continued now. The funds are not sufficient. Take the question of education. There too is the same complaint that funds allotted for education are not in proportion to the total revenues. Our general complaint has been always that the revenue was devoted to services and to buildings and was spent in all those ways which do not find favour with the popular opinion. The same is the case for the improvement of public health. When these services were handed over they were done in the expectation that there would be a winder spread of sound education, that public health would be better attended to and industries would be far more rapidly developed. If it is the case that the Ministers are not able to fulfil those expectations for reasons which were beyond their control, are we not entitled to inquire into the question? Is not the Parliament—are not the people in England entitled to know that it is not possible for the Minister to carry out the expectations then raised in them for want of funds? Is it not then for the authorities, for those who carried out the reforms, the Parliament and others—to take such steps as are necessary in order to enable them to carry out the reforms? All [illegible] is the other reform which would put forward.

THE REMEDY.

I have not placed before you any heroic remedy. I don't think that under the political conditions now existing, it is useful to put forward any far-reaching schemes of Dominion status and so on. We have not been able to work the reforms in a way they should have been worked, not for faults of our own but for reasons beyond our control. It is eminently reasonable therefore that we should go to competent authorities and tell them: "Here are the conditions. These were what you led us to hope and to expect. We have not been able to do what you wanted us then to do. Now enable us to do that." I believe this is a reasonable request. I believe it was the intention of those who were responsible for the reforms that when the executive Government of India and the Legislature agreed upon a certain point, the interference of the Secretary of State should be as little as possible and should be reduced to a minimum. The reform I suggest is quite consistent with that view and only it must be carried out. I believe it is also the intention of the Parliament and of those who gave reforms to us that the Ministers should be in a position to work the reforms according to the ideas which were then prevalent, in reference to education and health of the country. And what I have suggested is in accordance with that view. I therefore do not go beyond the scheme that has then been outlined. To that extent we are entitled to ask for further reforms. If we got the reforms I have outlined before you, I believe we shall have got a good deal at any rate for a few years more to come.

BACKACHE HEADACHE AND OTHER ACHES SIMPLY MEAN IMPURITIES IN BLOOD.

Otherwise you couldno't have such troubles, says medical man. Purify the blood by drinking a good home-made medicinal water and see how quickly they go. The following simple inexpensive compound will give you the essential constituents of famous natural curative medicinal spring waters, as exactly ascertained by analysis.

The best way to purify the blood quickly is by thoroughly flushing out the kidneys, lever and intestinal tract. Merely taking pills to stimulate or even irritate the lever to temporary convulsive action will not do. You must thoroughly flush out and cleanse *all* the filtering and eliminative organs. This will stop any absorption of poisons into the blood. Now, as regards the poisons already in the blood, there is one sure way to get at them. Simply drink an abundance of alkaline mineral water, two or three tumblerfuls a day being none too many. This, if it is very strongly alkaline, will quickly be absorbed into the blood, since that, of course, is the only way it can reach the kidneys. While in the blood, the alkaline water dissolves and neutralises any uric acid or other impurities with which it comes in contact. Then it will be filtered out and expelled by the kidneys, taking with it all the impurities it has absorbed while in the blood. The effect of this process will be to relieve pain and impart strength and tone to the whole system which has thus been flushed clear of painful, nerve-depressing, and kidney-clogging impurities. The astonishing benefits are usually noticeable within a day or two. To prepare the alkaline mineral water, merely dissolve in a tumblerful of plain water a level teaspoonful of the refined compound known by the registered name of *Alkia Saltrates* and which any chemist can supply at small cost.

"CULTURE AND POLITICS."

MR. S. IYENGAR'S LECTURE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 15.

The eleventh lecture in the Vasant Vyakhyan Mala was delivered to-day by Mr. S. Shreeniwas Iyengar, ex-advocate-general of Madras, the Subject being Culture and Politisc'. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided Mr. Iyengar said that there were three schools of thought prevailing in India to-day. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and persons of his way of thinking represented one school, which placed culture far above politics. A wide international feeling, according to this school, was a prior necessity even to the growth of national feeling within the country. Critics from this rank often, therefore, say that the present movement of Non-Cooperation is a narrow one. They further assert that it is bound to remain narrow. It shuts up the West from the East. The second school of thought places politics high above culture. The lecturer said that he agreed with neither. Nor true nationalism, as he understood it, would ever belong to either of these two schools. According to him, politics and culture are to be placed exactly on equal level. For all practical purposes, the two words would even be interchangeable without vitiating the meaning in the least.

Western politics was a rotten one. 'Ballot' and 'vote'—that is all that weigh with the western politicians. Various ingenuous designs were in vogue in the West to score a success over a political adversary. The lecturer deprecated this sort of politics. Indians would not like to have this degenerating politics introduced in their country.

The present movement of Non-cooperation inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi, was typically expressive of the school of thought to which he claimed to belong. Herein, they have found 'Politics' spiritualised. Neither is culture ignored nor has been politics. With the growth of the one, the other concamitantly grows. So long, they had alienated culture from Politics and that was the main reason why they had failed. The present national movement was not a racial one, as some critics had said. It is endeavouring to well together different races such as, the Hindoos, the Mahomedans, the Jews, the Parsis and the Christians, and the lecturer failed to understand how it was racial. The movement endeavours to cultivate a pure nationalism. It was in fact indigenous nationalism. Anglicized element in our old-days national movements was entirely killed.

The lecturer further proceeded to mention three essentials of the present movement. Discipline was the first among them. Two persons alone uptil now had attempted to bring in discipline into our national movements. They were the late Kalmanya and Mahatma Gandhi. The Indians were now living in abnormal times. That was the reason why they should conform to general discipline. Individend differences verily constitute the life in a movement. So long as a general conclusion has not been reached, expressions of individual opinion should have the fullest play. Once, they arrive at a conclusion, and the moment of united action draws near, differences should no longer appear. They must be merged, if the action proposed is to attain a complete success.

The second essential was renunciation or courage. True courage grows up by non-violence and in non-violence. Tenderness or Love which was the third essential automatically follows courage that is sought to be acquired by non-violence.

CONCEPTION OF SWARAJYA.

Referring to the conception of 'Swarajya,' the speaker said that no hard and fast definition could be given of Swarajya. Political institutions in all countries have to be evolved gradually. The Congress resolution on 'Swarajya', according to the speaker demanded a sort of Dominion Status for India. He asked the audience to remember that even the status of dominions is being evolved day by day. His meaning of Dominion Status was a perfect domestic independence including that in the Army and Navy departments. He, however, made it clear that the Western representative institutions should not be imitated in this country. For, they are sure to bring in the attendant evils. Furthermore, those institutions were faulty. For instance, labour was not properly represented in the English House of Commons. What he wanted to emphasize was that no mere imitation of the West should be allowed. They should develope first their own institutions which by themselves evolve in future towards a greater perfection.

Alluding to the Councils, the speaker said that he was not for entering the councils. He was sure to vote against such a resolution. He had some experience of the Councils and he asked the audience to believe that those institutions would never be useful until the present system of administration was completely over-hauled. He even did not believe in the efficacy of military training to be received under the present bureaucratic administration. Herein, he differed from Pandit Malaviya. The best proof of the utter failure of the reformed, legislatures is to be found in the fact that they could not check the repression that was responsible for the imprisonment of twenty-thousand of their countrymen not even the supreme soul in the world to-day was spared from the jail-life and the Councillors could do nothing but look at the whole scene! If any one argued that by swamping the Councils, it would go easy to wreck them, he wished to tell those persons, that it was an impossibility so far as the actualization was concerned.

It was well and on to talk of obstructive tactics, but it was well-nigh impossible to carry them out successfully. Even supposeing that the method of obstruction would be a success with Maharashtra Nationalists—and the lecturer readily granted it—still the other provinces were certainly for behind Maharastra. And it behoves the latter to take the former with it and then march onwards.

MR. KELKAR ON COUNCILS.

Mr. Kelkar in his closing remarks said that the boycott of Councils, in his opinion was exactly on the same footing with the boycott of schools and that of law-courts. They knew, that the latter had not met with any considerable success why not, then, give a chance to the other method of obstruction through the Councils? He concluded saying that he did not mean to advocate seeking elections for the Councils.

"MATHIRBHUMI"

APPEAL TO MALAYALEES IN BOMBAY

A Malayalee resident of Bombay writes:—Sjt. P. Ramunni Menon, who had been amidst us in connection with the Malabar Relief work, writes from Madras for the information of his friends and well-wishers in Bombay that unless the amount for 5,000 shares are actually collected, the Congress organ "Mathribhumi" cannot be launched. Hitherto only some 3,000 shares have been sold; hence the sale of some 2,000 shares more is urgently needed. Malabar being almost famine-stricken we cannot expect much help from there. Those few who can render some help are really afraid to buy the shares because somehow or other they think that they will thereby expose themselves to the wrath of the police. The paper being a Malayalam organ one cannot naturally expect to secure much help from the non-Malayalam speaking people. Therefore the real burden falls on the shoulders of the Malayalees who are in Bombay and other places. But it may be asked why it is that we do not receive much help from Cochin and Travancore. It is not because of the want of patriotism and sympathy of the good people of those two Native States. They really sympathise with the Congress movement and it is evident from the fact—if evidence is needed—of the use of Khadi by the people of the two States. The real cause is the existence of many Malayalam weeklies in these two States. Therefore, the organizers of this paper really look to the Malayalees in Bombay, who, it is earnestly hoped, will come up to their expectations. I hope that all will take to heart the necessity of making up the deficiency of 2,000 shares and come forward with their mite without delay.

SMALL FACTORIES.

NOTICE TO PROPRIETORS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends us the following:—

It is important that proprietors and managers of small factories and their agents should observe that on the 1st of July next an amendment of the existing Indian Factories Act comes into force, which brings within the scope of the Act all factories working with power and employing between 20 and 49 persons. Under the existing Act, industries employing less than 50 persons did not ordinarily come within the scope of factory legislation, but in future the limiting number of employees will be only 20. One of the provisions of the Act requires that every person occupying a factory shall send to the authorities a written notice containing the name of the factory and of the place where it is situate, the address to which letters intended for the factory should be directed, the nature of the work performed in the factory, the nature and amount of the moving power and the name of the manager of the factory. Occupiers of factories should, therefore, submit the requisite notices to the authorities before the 1st of July next.

The authorities are as follows:—

(1) For Sind—The Inspector of Factories, Karachi.

(2) For the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Kaira and West Khandesh (excluding Dhulia Taluka)—The Inspector of Factories, Ahmedabad.

(3) For the rest of the Presidency—The Chief Inspector of Factories, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

SASTRIAN INANITIES.

The "New Empire" writes:—We did not require a Privy Councillor to tell us of the "eventual" consummation of India's hope. What had he to say of the work here and now, which Liberals ought to perform? There is nothing helpful to be derived from a perusal of his sententious pronouncement. His fellow-Liberals were told by Mr. Sastri that after reaching the heart of the problem he detected slave-mentality in the non-cooperator himself. Prodigious. He propounded that the Gandhi movement was "a translation into their political life of the old Buddhist doctrine of perfect negation." Buddhists will be surprised at the novelty of Mr. Sastri's measure of religion. The conundrum regarding the recent arrests must be also baffling to Government. We agree with him that arrests are distressing in the extreme, but he thinks that the case arose from the "fun of it" and the people ought to be released. We earnestly hope, and public pre-sentiment favours the hope that some time before the expiry of four and six years circumstances will shape out a compromise and effectuate the release of political prisoners. We wish such a way of peace could be discovered to-day, and the very fact that twenty thousand people including men of intelligence and character, are in jail suggests the need of mutual concessions compatible with justice. But without predicating conciliation, Mr. Sastri throws out the advice "in vacuo" that a wholesale release is the duty of Government at the present juncture. It is painful to have them in jail and it would be pleasant to have them liberated, but if it means a mere repetition of the cycle of events without a compact, the Government establishes its case for muddling through. Has Mr. Sastri in any way applied his prestige and power to the problem of peace before the relaxation of repressive policy? We allude to these points by way of illustrating Mr. Sastri's sapient mode of expressing inconsecutive thoughts.

AN APPEAL TO INDIAN WOMEN

NEED FOR ORGANISED WORK.

Srimati Saraswathi Devi, Editor, "Mahila Sansar", Naugwan, Fatehgarh, U. P., sends the following appeal for publication:—

Dear Sisters and Mothers,—India is passing through a crisis. It behoves every citizen of the Motherland to contribute his or her quota for the uplift of the country. At every transition in the history of a nation, women have played an important part. It is regrettable that the women of India are lagging behind at this juncture. This is largely due to the fact that the majority of us are illiterate, and consequently hardly realise the responsibilities and duties that devolve upon us. It is still more regrettable that the educated few whose foremost duty is to bring home our rights and privileges to those who are ignorant, lack the power of concerted action, which alone can achieve the desired end. Our sisters have established institutions in various places and are doing laudable work in the limited sphere. Now there is urgent necessity to concentrate all our forces on the present needs.

There was a great necessity felt for an organ, which might serve as a medium of expressing and disseminating our ideas of fellow-ship. I have undertaken upon myself to fill the gap and started a weekly paper entitled "Mahila Sansar" the chief aim of which is service and not money-making.

There is still a great want of an All-India organisation among us, so that we may employ our energies to the best advantages. I have been expressing my views for such an institution through "Mahila Sansar" and have received a favourable response from various sisters, whose opinions and suggestions have also been published. I shall very gladly send all the copies, in which they have appeared to all who are interested.

The time for the fruition of my efforts is fast approaching. A preliminary conference will be arranged either by the end of June or beginning of July, with a view to arrive at a decision as to the necessity for the formation of such an organisation, its aims and objects, to make provisional rules to conduct its future proceedings and to find out means to make it a success.

I now appeal to every sister and mother of India to prepare herself and make it a point to attend the preliminary conference or contribute her quota for its success and to every institution of women existing at present to realise the importance of co-operation. My second appeal to the women of all provinces of India including Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Gujrat is to send their representatives to the Conference. I need not emphasise the necessity of a thorough representation. My last request to all my sisters and mothers is to send their suggestions and opinions as to the venue of the Conference or anything pertaining to it. In my opinion Allahabad or Lucknow will suit best. All suggestions and opinions are invited and will be received with thanks.

A MUSLIM LADY GRADUATE.

STANDS FIRST IN HINDU LAW.

A Calcutta correspondent writes:—

Begum Sultan Muwayyid Zada, who passed the Senior Cambridge Local Examination at the early age of 14 and who graduated from the Calcutta University in 1920 as the youngest graduate and best lady graduate of the year, has now won the unique distinction of standing first at the last Preliminary Examination of the Bachelor of law degree of the Calcutta University. She has, besides securing the highest number of marks at the whole examination, also stood first in Hindu Law which is undoubtedly a remarkable achievement for a Moslem lady.

It speaks well of the genius of the female sex that the only woman appearing at the examination should excel the several hundred men students of both the Hindu and Mahomedan community; and this unprecedented success of the young lady is all the more laudable as, owing to the due observance of the 'purdah' she has been obliged to prosecute her studies at home on her own account, and has consequently had to cope with evident disadvantages.

Begum Sultan Sahiba was examined under special 'purdah' arrangements. She is the eldest daughter of his eminence Nuwayyid-ul-Islam, the Editor of the "Nablul Matin", and is the first Moslem lady to undertake the study of law.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 17.

The fourth session of the International Labour Conference will open at Geneva on the 18th October, 1922.

METEOROLOGICA' O ERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, May 17th.

These of observations taken at 6 a.m. 16 2 p.m 8 p.m.

4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometr & corrected to 32 deg Fahr In	..	2 676
Temperature of Air	.. degree	86 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. "	79 4
Dew Point	.. "	77 2
Relative humidity of Air	.. "	0.755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouds—16)	.. "	1 4
Maximum temperature of Air	.. "	92 8
Minimum do do do	.. "	80 4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	NNW. NNW WNW.
Movement of Wind do	.. miles	167

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 17.

S S Honolulu Maru Inone, Kobe.

DEPARTURE.

May 18.

S S Hwah Kwei, Wiens, Hongkong.
S S Mashobra, Galgey, London.
S S Barjora, Grace, Busreh.
S S Marmagoa, Santos, Marmago.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Streefkerk, Coerkemp, Calcutta.
S S Varsova, Jones, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Honolulu Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Yamagata Maru for Kobe. etc.
Steamer Chakrata for China.
Steamer Chakrata for China.
Steamer Manela for Antwerp.
Steamer Woodfield for Antwerp.

S S Monolulu Maru:—The O S K. steamer Honolulu Maru, 3540 tons, Captain J. Inone, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Hwah Kwei: The James Mackintosh Coy's steamer Hwah Kwei, 771 tons, Captain A. Wiens, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S S Mashabra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Mashobra, 5131 tons, Captain J H Galgey, sailed yesterday from harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Farjora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barjora, 1408 tons, Captain F A Grace, sailed yesterday from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Marmagoa:—The B N Ultramino steamer Marmagoa, 3871 tons, Captain A. B. Sunlos, sailed yesterday from harbour for Marmagoa, with a general cargo and 121 passenger.

S S Streefkerk:—The E D Sassoon Coy's steamer Streefkerk, 3823 tons, Captain Coerkemp, will sail to-day rom harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, 1457 tons, Captain G S Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

May 18.

S S Manels for Antwerp:—1250 tons manganese ore, Shivrappur Syndicate, 700 tons manganese ore, King King and Co. 165 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1110 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Manels for Ghent:—275 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 715 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Trevean for Hamburg:—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 54 cwt. gum Arabic P. Dawoodbhai and Co.; 50 gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 100 cwt zedary roots, M Jafferbhoy, 1000 cwt ajowan seed, Volkart Bros.; 6 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.; 179 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.; 330 bales cotton, K H Rayani and Co.

S S Trevean for Mlamoe:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.;

S S Trevean for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Trevean for London:—38 bales cotton, V Vishnoo 45 cwt dry chillis, V Vishnoo, 8 cask salted goat skin, Cox's Shipping Agency 200 cwt. linseed cake, Birla Bros.; 16 cases lamb skin, K B H Karimbaksh and Son, 1 bale jackal skin, K B H Karimbaksh and Sons; 3 bages goat skin, E A Rahman and Co. 10 bales goat skin, H R Rahmanbhoy and Co., 20 cwt. gum amoniacam G A Ladwa.

S S Scindia Marseilles:—65 cwt gum olibanum, M. Jafarbhoy; 4000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton, K Visrem and Co.

S S Scindia for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. 600 bales cottou, T M Kaisha.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—12 bales wool, J Ranji; 87 bales wool, Cox's Shipping Agcy.; 100 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co. 75 bales wool, B Hurbham and Co. 191 bales wool, D Koondanmul; 40 bales wool, A Allamohomed

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—267 cwt staves of empty hds, Spencer and Co.; 244 cwt heads and hoops of empty hhd, Spencer and Co. 10 cwt heads and hops of empty Hhd. H. Bilimoria and C. 26 cwt staves of empty hhds, H Bilimoria and Co.

S S Inverness for Antwerp:—2000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 560 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Muristan for Genoa:—200 cwt buffalo horns, L. Tharia;

S S Castalia for Barcelona:—16 case dry casings, S M H Kadarzaksh;

S S Chakrata for Kobe:—300 bales cotton. S Hemraj and Co.; 1000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, C Framji and Co.

S S Chakrata for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton. Yusa Cotton Tdg.

S S Honolula Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, T M K Kaisha; 1600 bales cotton. T M Kaisha; 4000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Honolula Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Honolua Maru for Tientsin:—400 bales cotton, O M Kaisa.

S S Honolula Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha;

S S Honolula for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Honolula Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Honolula Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T M K Kaisha.

S S Honolula Maru Moji:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Yamagata Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Uzu-Burin and Co. 200 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co.; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.; 300 bales cotton O M Kaisha.

S S Yamagat Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Yamagat Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Ozu-Burin and Co.

S S Yamagat Maru for Shanghai:—800 bales cotton, Ynasa Cotton Tdg.; 500 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co. 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 6000 bales cotton, O M Kaisha.

IMPORT.

May 18.

S S Grelhead from Cardiff. Agents:—Cox's Shipping Agency.:—5924 tons coal.

S S Tamba Maru from Yokohama. Agents:—Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—1 case candle, 6 drum camphor oil, 250 bales cassia, 100 pkgs cassia, 2200 cases cassia, 3 cases quinine, 400 kegs red lead, 80 cse peppermint crystal oil, 50 cases peppermint oil, 10 pks. broken glass, 645 cases glassware, 50 crates glass bottles, 44 cases glass bottles, 74 cases glass beads, 409 cases glass bangles, 47 cases gum benjamin 3 bales gum benjamin, 50 cases beer, 484 cases matches, 68 drum lubricating oil, 20 cases paper, 569 bags sage flour, 319 bags areccanuts 1784 bags betal nuts, 26 bags cardomons, 84 nutmegs, 45 cases cotton yarn, 2067 bales cotton yarn, 525 bales cotton drill, 1080 bales cotton sheeting, 4 cases cotton sheeting, 80 bales cotton shirting, 2 cases silk, 26 cases silk yarn 80 cases silk goods, 76 cases silk piece goods, 10 cases wax.

S S Varela from Basrah. Agents:—B. I. S N Co. Ltd.:—1 case dates, 167 bags gall, 45 bags raisins, 6215 cases milk, 4 bales silk raw, 147 bdles specie.

"Raisley are scru
Ask Cook to
SCOTCH
2-oz. "Raisley small teaspoonful breakfast-cupful
Mix the flour well together in into a dough q adding the milk you have a mo Do not knead m Roll out flat on about half-an-inch circles. Put at
Rai
The 6URE
Is packed

Ford
(USED FOR OTH
This small ELECT TAIL LAMP. white light on bot for illuminating be plate. Fitted Ruby semaphore Furnished with H Socket, and 2 C. volt Mazda bulb. finish.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY.

The s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay unveils the Lord Hardinge statue, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

JAYAKAR.—Master Manohar, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Shamrao Vishwanath Jayakar, died of short illness on Tuesday, the 16th May 1922 at 3-45 p.m. at their residence in 2nd Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

LECTURE ON MULSHI SATYAGRAH.

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. P. M. Bapat, on "Satyagraha in Mulshi Peta" in Phanas Wadi, Kolee's Compound to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S/T.)

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byculla Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 72 Apollo Street.

F WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the F Ward District Committee a public meeting will be held to-day at Jain Sthanak Chinchpukli at 6-30 (p.m.) under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Devi Naidu, when Messrs. Motiwalla, V. J. Patel, Moulana Zahur Ahmad and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will address the meeting.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a copy of All-India Business Directory for 1922. Publisher Bombay Directory Coy. H. C. Divan, Sole Proprietor. This Directory consists of about 2,500 pages and contains all sorts of business information for merchants, wholesale dealers, retailers, exporters, importers, commission agents, brokers and others. Price Rs. 30 per copy. Postage packing extra.

PROTEST AGAINST SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

A public meeting under the auspices of Matunga Residents' Association will be held on Saturday, the 20th inst. at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the slaughter of cows in Bombay and support Mr. Halai's motion in the Municipal Corporation. Messrs. Halai, Parelkar, and Mansukhlal Mehta will address the meeting.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A special meeting of the Maratha Samaj was held on Sunday last to express its sense of deep sorrow at the untimely death of H. H. Shahu Chhatrapati Maharajsaheb of Kolahapore, Mr. Ramchandrarao Vithalrao Vandekar presiding. It was resolved to send a telegram of condolence and sympathy and to hold a public meeting of all the Marathas residing in Bombay under the auspices of the different Samajs.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A condolence meeting in honour of the late Maharaja of Kolahpore was held on Sunday, the 14th instant, in the compound of the "Sandesh" Office, Khetwady. Mr. A. B. Kolatker, the Editor of the "Sandesh," being in the chair. Speeches extolling the good qualities of the late Maharaja and laying stress on his life's mission, viz: the emencipation of the backward classes, were delivered by several speakers.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

The 26th Annual Report (for 1921) of this Institute states that the condition of the Institute has been maintained satisfactorily due chiefly to the steady support received from most of the members. The year commenced with 120 members and closed with 131.

The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,597-1-0, and the expenses to Rs. 641-3-0, thus leaving a net balance of Rs. 955-14-0 which added to the fund raises it to Rs. 2,956-3-8, inclusive of Rs. 1200-0-0 which constitute the Reserve Fund.

The annual dance came off at the Muzaffarabad Hall, on Saturday 14th January 1922. It was very well patronised and proved very successful resulting in a net saving of Rs. 142-11-4 in favour of the Institute.

MOTHER'S-DAY.

The Mother's-Day League has been celebrating "Mother's-Day (Pithori Amavasya) every year for the last seven years. The object of this movement has been to build up the character of our young men and women by appealing to the mother-sentiment in the heart of every boy and girl. The Municipal Schools Committee has been requested to consider the feasibility of granting a holiday to primary school boys and girls on that day.

The organizers appeal earnestly to the public help to make their movement a success by contributing to it in a whole hearted manner by which the propaganda may be placed on a sound footing and may be developed. Donations, however small, are thankfully received by Mr. S. K. Naique, Lukhmi Building, Bombay No. 4.

BOMBAY GOVT GAZETTE.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major L. E. Lang, C.I.E., M.C., was granted privilege leave for five months and eight days combined with furlough on average salary for four months followed by furlough on half average salary for two months and twelve days, with effect from the 11th April 1921.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. S. Cheti, Extra Head Karkun at Chikodi and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Belgaum, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The appointment made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr. R. B. Patel, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Prothonotary, High Court, Bombay, to act, pending further orders, as Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner and Taxing Master, High Court, Bombay, vice Mr. H. H. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law is confirmed.

Mr. M. J. Giles, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the date of his relief.

Mr. E. Sheehy to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, during Mr. Giles' absence on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. Zia-uddin Ahmed has been promoted to the Indian (Imperial) Police Service and is appointed Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 5th May 1921, vice Mr. K. C. Rushton confirmed as Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Pitamberdas Lavji Thacker, LL.B., to act as Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalavala, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the date of his relief.

Mr. J. Carter, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted a further extension of leave on average pay for five months and twenty-nine days, on the condition that the leave is spent elsewhere than in India or Ceylon.

Mr. K. V. Desai, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Devrukh, is granted leave on average pay for four months and twelve days.

Mr. Honavar Harischandra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kanara, has been granted leave on average pay for two months, with effect from the 1st April 1922.

Mr. D. R. Gokhale, Acting Mamlatdar of Vada and Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Thana, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Dr. Dattatraya Janardan Gupte to be an Honorary Magistrate of Third Class in the Thana District, vice Mr. S. M. Abdulla, resigned.

Dr. Gupte shall be a member of and shall exercise all the powers conferred on members of the Bench of Magistrates at Kalyan.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., has been granted with effect from the 1st January 1922, leave on half average pay for five months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. Swainson was permitted to resign the appointment of Commissioner of Income Tax for Sind with effect from the 22nd March 1922.

Government Notification regarding the appointment of Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshi as District Deputy Collector, Thana, is cancelled.

Mr. W. N. U. Dunlop, I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for four months.

Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner in Sind, is granted, with effect from 24th April 1922 or the subsequent date of relief, leave on average pay for eight months in combination with leave on half average pay for ten months.

Mr. R. S. Katgeri, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, is granted, with effect from 1st May 1922 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, privilege leave for one month.

Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for return to duty.

The period of privilege leave granted to Mr. Gul Mahomed Abdul Rehman, Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Sind, has been extended by one month.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. M. O'Rorke, C.I.E., M.B.E., Deputy Chief Engineer, to act as Chief Engineer, vice Mr. Ll. W. Lewis, C.I.E., proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. G. Croudace, Assistant Engineer, Quarry Section, to act as Deputy Chief Engineer, Quary Section, vice Mr. G. M. O'Rorke.

Mr. W. J. Newland, Superintendent, Bombay Suburban Survey, to act, in addition, to his own duties, as Land Manager, Development Directorate, during the absence on leave of Captain E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I., or pending further orders.

The orders appointing temporarily, Mr. M. H. Khan as an Assistant Engineer in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, are cancelled.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. N. Seal a san Assistant Engineer, on probation for a period of one month, in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, with effect from the date on which he joins his duties.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. George Louis Walker has been appointed to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Kirke Smith with effect from the 20th May 1922, pending further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. T. Saxton, Professor of Botany, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, is granted leave on average pay from 8th December 1922 to 7th August 1923 followed by leave on half average pay for seven months and twenty-four days extending up to 31st March 1924.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji have been reappointed by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, as their representatives on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

Mr. V. K. Kelkar, First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, vice Rao Saheb V. G. Sant, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri, LL.B., Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, to be a member of the Accountancy Diploma Board and also of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, vice Mr. D. F. Mulla resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tuke, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, has been granted, with effect from the 31st March 1922, such privilege leave as was due to him on that date, combined with leave on average pay for such period as will bring the total period of absence up to one month and twenty-eight days.

Miss E. Turner Watts, M.D., B.S., (Lond.), First Physician, Cama and Allbless Hospitals, Bombay, is granted, from the date of her relief, nineteen days' privilege leave in combination with leave on full average pay for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six weeks.

Miss Florence Mason, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., to act as First Physician, Cama and Allbless Hospitals, Bombay, without remuneration during the absence on leave of Miss E. T. Watts, M.D., B.S., (Lond.).

Mr. S. B. Hickin, temporary Engineer under Covenant, is granted, leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 25th May 1922 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. A. X. Moraes, L.C.E., Superintending Engineer, (temporary), is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the date of relief.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Parikh, Mr. H. J. Goodwin, L.C.E., temporary Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Bijapur District.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS PUBLIC MEETING AT ANAND.

The Hon. Jt. Secretary of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association writes:—

Under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association a public meeting will be held at the pandal of the 6th Gujrath Political Conference to be held at Anand during the session of the Political Conference. Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha will preside. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs Jamnadas Mehta, Jiveaj G. Nensey, Gokuldas D. Talati and many others will be among the speakers.

Any correspondence re: Railway complaints be addressed to Mr. Hariprasad Manchharam Sukla, Secretary, Anand Branch of the I. P. T. R. Association, Anand, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Before the same Magistrate Sergeant McCulloch charged Mohmed Abdulla, with theft of gold studs.

The evidence showed that Pirbhai Allabux, a grocer, was sleeping on the foot path on Thursday morning when the accused removed the studs from his shirt.

The accused pleaded guilty and in view of his five previous convictions was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

PADROADO JURISDICTION.

In accordance with an unanimous resolution passed in a preliminary meeting held in Bombay on 3rd May, a public general meeting of the East Indian Catholics belonging to the Diocese of Damaun will be held on Sunday the 21st of May 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Andheri near the Railway Station, to consider the desirability of doing away with the Padroado Jurisdiction in Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, and of taking such measures as will speedily bring about the removal of the said jurisdiction in the aforesaid places. East Indians not belonging to the Diocese of of Damaun may be present, but only the jurisdictionists of the Diocese of Damaun will be allowed to vote on any question put before the meeting.

REMEMBRANCE OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Rashiya Stree Sabha, a meeting of women of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

Mr. V. J. Patel said the example of his life which the Mahatma had placed before the country should ever be cherished by them. For the purpose of making them more prosprous, more happy, Mahatma Gandhi had launched his *Swaraj* movement. He did not only want *Swaraj* for this country, but he wished to leave the whole world happier. In spite of there being enough food and clothing to feed and clothe people all over the country it was an amazing thing that there were crores of human beings in this country who were neither fed nor clothed properly. Mahatma Gandhi wanted that even the poor man should get his proper share of food and clothing and that he should not starve nor go about naked. Only the Government of a country could manage to do that, and because the existing Governments had not succeeded in doing that Mahatma Gandhi wanted to destroy them and have an altogether new system of Government. They would all agree that those Governments which had not succeeded in accomplishing their purpose should not be allowed to exist for a moment longer than was absolutely necessary, because such a system stood self-condemned. For that purpose men wanted the assistance of women, as without their help they would not be able to do much, in the way of winning *Swaraj*. It was the duty of both men and women to take an equal part in political struggle on an equal footing, but Government had withheld equal rights from the women for their own purpose. The speaker then went into the details of the women franchise question and the scant consideration given to it by the Government and the different committees Mahatma Gandhi wanted universal suffrage for both men and women when they were eighteen years of age. He asked them to become members of the Congress and establish branches of the Stree Mandal all over the country, with a view to preparing themselves for the great task which was before them.

On the eighteenth of every month he asked the women to think of Gandhi at least for five minutes and pray for his release from the prison. He then announced that he could neither eat nor sleep properly since the Mahatma's imprisonment.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said two months ago when Mahatma Gandhi was sent to jail the people who were in the Court were over powered by their emotions and the whole country was in mourning. Let the women and men in this country do their bit for the good of the country for his sake who gave up his liberty and comforts for his countrymen. Let them do something in remembrance of the great man who was in jail. Even a cooperator had promised to give his income of the eighteenth day of every month to the national fund, and when a cooperator could do that for his country, could they not, the soldiers of the army of Mahatma Gandhi, do something for their country also?

PADROADO JURISDICTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As advertised in your paper, a public general meeting of the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, belonging to the Diocese of Damaun, will be held at Andheri on Sunday the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). The question is of vital importance to the community, which feels that its backward condition is due to its being for centuries under the Portuguese Ecclesiastical Patronage and that its amelioration depends on its emancipation from the Portuguese Patronage and the displacement of the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damaun. Those interested in the welfare of the community have thought it desirable that the attention of the people should be roused and His Holiness informed of the views and feelings of the community publicly expressed, though for a long time representations are being made to the See of Rome, the British Government and the British representative at the Vatican praying that either the Portuguese Patronage be entirely removed from British India, or the Concordat of 1886 between the Holy See and the Portuguese Government be so modified as to allow of the said British subjects, East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, being transferred to the care of the English Archbishop of Bombay or that a separate Prelate appointed to look after them, independently of Portugal or Goa.—Yours, etc.,

CAESAR D'MELLO.

Bombay, May 18.

CAPTURE OF A RUNAWAY DACOIT.

GETS A YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

A couple of days after the capture of Bhagwan Ittoo, one of the two men alleged to be members of a big gang of dacoits, who had recently escaped from the custody of the Bandra Police, the other man Bapoo Larkia, who is said to be the chief of the gang, was arrested at Bhiwandi in Kalyan Taluka. Bapoo is known to be very clever at disguises, but a very glaring fissure on his lip very easily betrays him; and it was this it is said, that led to his identification.

Bapoo has several previous convictions, some of them being for escaping from legal custody.

Soon after his arrest he was placed before the Resident Magistrate, Bandra, charged with escaping from legal custody, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MULSHI PETA.

REPLY TO "ONE WHO KNOWS."

To Mr. "One who knows."

Sir,—I have looked up page 1.. There is inaccuracy or translation there. The Original Marathi says, of the 10,000 acres which will be submerged three-fourths is rice land.' Your figures are different. You say only 3,583 acres will be submerged. I shall present your figures to Dr. Phatak. You can send me an exhaustive list of misrepresentations and inaccurate figures.' I shall bring them to Dr. Phatak's notice when he comes out. I will not enter into the right of figures. I am fighting for principles. I know what the Mavlas want and I help because I know. The Collector's letter which you refer to was read out and translated for the Mavlas in my presence. The meeting was dispersed and the Mavlas allowed to hold consultations amongst themselves for full two hours. After these consultations they assembled in a meeting and with one voice declared that they would not give up their lands, whatever the form of the compensation offered. After this declaration of the Mavlas you surely cannot expect any Secretary to waste his valuable time in doing for any Collector the constructive work mentioned in your letter. The Mavlas want their lands to remain inviolate. This is what I know and I am helping them to keep them inviolate. Those who work with me stand upon my ground. 'Hands off Mulshi' that is the cry of the Mavlas. 'Hands off Mulshi' say we. We are having a Satyagdahi fight with the Tata Company and the Government. You appear to say you once sympathised with the Mavlas. The Mavlas thank you for this sympathy. Now you have lost all sympathy. Very well. You are welcome to carry on a ceaseless campaign against the Mavlas and their helpers. The struggle at Mulshi is for the time being under my control and I can only smile at you and others who are out to damn the Satyagrahis and their movement at Mulshi—for reasons of your own. You can achieve nothing by your campaign. You will come round, good Sir, and stand on the side of Right and Justice either in this life or in a future one. Something has taken you off your balance and you have become incapable of thinking and feeling rationally where a Mulshi Satyagrahi is concerned. But this cannot last for all time.—Yours, sincerely,

P. M. BAPAT.

Bombay, May 18.

THE CASE FOR THE MAVLAS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "One Who Knows" has, not spared your representative at Mulshi for stating that the interference of the Company's coolies was unnecessary when the Police were present on the scene "One Who Knows" has not cared to know that I referred specifically to the Satyagrah offered on Saturday, the 6th inst. according to the changed tactics of filling the dam-work and when Mr. Cameron peremptorily demanded of me to leave the place because I represented "the bloody liar of the Chronicle"' Had "One Who Knows" sought to find out the truth about the attitude of the Satyagrahis even on the first two occasions he would have seen that it was all that could have been desired from true Satyagrahis. Prof. Paranjpe, one of the Satyagrahis on the first day represented to Mr. Shinde, the Dy. Superintendent of Police that if he would be good enough to take down the names of the Satyagrahis when they first commenced to obstruct the work all disorderly scenes would be spared. The Police officer referred the matter to the Company's men and returned a reply to Mr. Paranjpe that that was not possible. I now turn to "One Who Knows" and ask him whether the Satyagrahis were not peacefully inclined. Would not all beating, hammering and disgraceful treatment to women have been avoided if Mr. Paranjpe's reasonable suggestion had been taken? Even prejudices and prepossessions should not turn blind to facts.

I still maintain that the interference on the part of the Company's coolies was illegal and unjustifiable. I hold no brief for the Satyagrahis and this is no occasion to examine whether the tactics that are being followed by them strictly stand the test of true Satyagrah. All that I want to assert is that much of the mischief and rowdyism was due to the interference of the coolies. I noticed that the Satyagrahis gathered quickly to offer their names as soon as the Police Officers approached them. It was the Tata labourers who shouted and yelled and chased them and Mr. Cameron, by no means an irresponsible officer of the Company, grew white with rage and threatened the press representatives when the coolies were merrily hounding, thrashing and dragging the Satyagrahis. A single word either from a Police Officer or Mr. Cameron would have been enough to stop the Company's workmen from their campaign of belabouring which they seemed to enjoy highly. I request "One Who Knows" to think it over calmly and pronounce his verdict whether it was justifiable on the part of the Company's officers to allow an ignorant mob of 500 coolies to leave their work in which they were employed at a distance of about 3 furlongs and let them surround the Satyagrahis, who on his own admission, included a number of Mavli women. The Satyagrahis were peaceful; and the Police officers and Mr. Cameron had noticed on the first two occasions that the labourers could not be checked when once they were let loose. It is for these reasons that I believe that no friction or untoward incidents would have taken place but for the coolies' interference.

"One Who Knows" must have a special gift of vision if he can perceive true Satyagrah in the conduct of the Tata employees!—Yours, etc.

YOUR MULSHI REPRESENTATIVE.

Matunga, May 18.

MULSHI PETA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not revel in controversies in the press, nor do I seek them. Rather than encroach, therefore, daily on your valuable columns, I propose after this, if you will permit me, to answer, if need be, such of your correspondents as may have anything to say on the subject of my two previous letters, after they have all had their say, and then to have finished with the matter,—at any rate, so far an an observer like me is concerned. I have placed before your readers certain facts, and I have advanced certain arguments. And if there is anything that any of your correspondents have to say on them, I shall be prepared to meet them at the end,—If at all we do see the end of this unhappy controversy, this unjust and unworthy fratricidal feud among ourselves.

I have said what I had to say on the subject of the incidents at Mulshi of a few days ago, and shall now only add that this is a matter on which an authoritative pronouncement must be made by the Company themselves. All sorts of allegations of frightfulness have been made against them, and I would submit that the public have a right to a definite statement from them as to whether if any of them have any foundation at all. I have never claimed to be an eye-witness, and such information as I gathered in this connection has been, I may frankly say, from them, as it is open to any one sufficiently interested to do. But it is time, I think, they themselves told the public what really the true facts of the case are. I do not say that your columns reported only the Satyagrahi side of the case. But I do think that the version first supplied to you by your correspondent was very one-sided; and that some of your readers very naturally, therefore, have rushed to you with conclusions formed from what was placed before them.

"One Who Realises" writes to you to-day to say that he fails to understand what I mean when I call the Mulshi "struggle" a "piece of political engineering." I need go no further in reply than refer him to the clear and courageous statement that you have made of your own views in the matter, in your leader columns to-day. *Now* we know that the Mulshi question is intended by Mr. Bapat to be "an event in the national history of the Mahrathas with a world-wide moral and spiritual effect." *Now* we know of the mandate which he has arrogated, and which he proposes to submit for ratification to "a tribunal of his own creation". The country willynilly must be called upon to accept the dicates of this tribunal, and fall in with this "All-Mahrashtra" mandate, this pan-Mahratha programme of Mr. Bapat's,—a programme which enjoins in the last act "every seeker of final beatitude" the duty of, not a non-violent struggle, but of a "righteous" *war*. And if the country does not accept it, I suppose Mr. Bapat will say: "Never mind. The country be hanged. I want Maharashtra to regain its lost sovereignty through such a holy war, deliberately provoked by a Bombay Company that dares to seek a few acres of land on the soil of Mahrashtra"! That has been declared to be the *casus belli*, and Mr. Bapat has delivered his ultimatum. The Mulshi question, therefore, has become one in which the Mavlas have been lost in the background. I said in my last letter that they were being used as a pawn in a political game. And I ask your readers if I was wrong in that reading of the situation. The Mavlas are serving a certain purpose which we are beginning now to see a little more clearly. And I hesitate to think where they will be when that purpose has been served.

"One Who Realises" has, I am afraid, not realised what exactly it is that lies behind this movement. I never said that Poona should never have sided or sympathised with the Mavlas. Every man is free in the choice of the cause he takes to his heart. I have no prejudice against the Poona leaders, least of all, what your correspondent terms, "a malicious prejudice." This *argumentum ad hominem* I shall pass over with a smile. But I shall say this, that I am not a politician, and do not even know them, or have come in any contact with them.

True, Mahatma Gandhi took up the cause of the Champaran labourers and fought for them as he fought against the evils of indentured labour in South Africa. But the Champaran and the Mulshi cases are so very different. In the one, there was a long history of ill-treatment which roused the just wrath not only of Mahatmaji but of all who love human liberty. In the other, when the Poona leaders took it up, there was no such history of illtreatment, no such relations of master and slave. A public utility company merely went to buy certain lands; and but for the rancour and the hate introduced by Poona among the Mavlas, they would have bought those lands long ago on fair terms, and both sides would have shaken hands when the transaction was over. The difference between Champaran and Mulshi is the difference between the relative moral basis of the two cases. As I have said, every one is free to take up a cause which he thinks deserving of support and sympathy. But there are causes and causes. A cause may be a just one. And a cause may not be a just one. It is the real object underlying it that counts. Says "One Who Realises." "The Poona leaders are more closely connected with the Mulshi Mavlas than Mahatma Gandhi was with the Champaran coolies." True, all the more credit to Mahatmaji. And I should have given as much credit to the Poona leaders had they championed the cause of suffering fellow-countrymen and women in other parts of India, let alone those of Fiji. But I forget Mr. Bapat's pan-Mahratha manifesto. To him it is alll Maharashtra and nothing else. Now verily is "the other side exposed." Now we know where we are, and *what* is behind the Mulshi programme. The immediate issue is but one that concerns the Mavlas alone; and I agree with you that "a satisfactory and peaceful settlement of their *legitimate* demands" (pardon my italics) is urgently called for. The remainder of Mr. Bapat's programme you have rightly commended to the All-India Congress Committee. Let your readers not forget that that remainder is the biggest and the most vital part; that that reminder, constitutes a challenge, not only to law and authority, but also to the recognised political organisations of the country. It is a challenge to Indian Nationalism.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER.

BHATIA MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE.

CENTRES IN BOMBAY.

The following is a summary of a brief report to the Trustees of the Scheme by Miss C. B. Poovaiah, Secretary, Bhatia Maternity, Infant Welfare and Nursing Service, Bombay.—

It is about two months since Mr. G. K. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society undertook, on behalf of the Poona Seva Sadan and with the financial help given by two Bhatia Trusts, to organise a new scheme for Maternity, Infant Welfare, and Nursing Service for the Bhatias in Bombay, with a view to reducing the high rate of Infants' and Mothers' mortality among them. Before starting a regular Maternity Home to achieve this end it was thought necessary to do certain amount of propaganda work such as house-to-house visits and talks, as the Bhatia ladies have strong prejudices against going to hospitals and prefer the ante-deluvian and very harmful methods of old Dais, to modern medical methods and treatment. Four fully trained Nurses and a lady Doctor (L.C.P.S.), trained by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, are entrusted with the working out of the details of the scheme and they have begun the work in a truly missionary spirit. Considering the shortness of time since the work was undertaken on the 1st of March last and considering also the fact that the Bhatia population is spread over more than six wards in the city and having regard to the difficulty of visiting scattered families, the progress done is very satisfactory. Nearly 800 families belonging to the Halai and Cutchee sections, residing in Mandvi, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Princess Street, Fort, Mint Road, Roi Chakla, etc., etc., have been visited by the Nurses and the Doctor. So far about 4,000 copies of leaflets dealing with the subject-matter of the scheme both in Gujarati and English have been distributed broadcast. To win the confidence of the people and to get into a friendly footing with them, a lot of work by way of general nursing and treatment of sick women and children, though not strictly an essential part of the scheme, is being carried on at the present moment, in an increasing measure with a view to making the scheme popular. A *Centre* for the treatment and examination of women and children which was opened on the 20th of March last at Cavel Street is attended daily by about 12 patients (old and new) on an average. The Nurses and Lady Doctor have conducted successfully two delivery cases so far, and considering the well-known orthodox tendencies and deep-rooted prejudices of the Bhatia ladies in such matters this progress has been considered as a very fair beginning in the right direction. Also about a dozen more cases of pregnant women are under observation of the Nurses and the lady Doctor.

With this strong propaganda carried on incessantly for a period of six months, it is believed a small Maternity Home could be started in an airy and not much congested locality with an infant Welfare Centre attached to it for children's treatment, and Bhatia ladies could then be induced to take advantage of such an Institution. If this scheme in an untried field succeeds, there are vast possibilities of similar undertakings to be worked out successfully among other communities in Bombay and thus the high rate of mortality among Infants and Mothers in this city could be reduced to a considerable extent. Some meetings have been held under this scheme and three pamphlets in Gujarati dealing with subjects like "Care of the Baby", "Care of the Mother", and "How to feed Baby", etc., etc., have been translated and will be soon available for distribution. It is expected that one more Centre will be soon started in Fort or in Mandvi.

TURKISH ATROCITIES!

A DILEMMA!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Who can explain this strange phenomenon? Whenever there are talks of Turkish peace, there are simultaneous cries of Turkish atrocities raised in England!

(1) When the Treaty of Sevres was under consideration, Lord Bryce conjured up the visions of Armenian massacres by the Turks!

(2) When again the subject was mooted, the Archbishop of Canterbury raised his voice for the oppressed Christian minorities in Asia Minor!

(3) When the Anglo-Franco negotiations re. the Revision of the Treaty were progressing, English Die-hards again summoned the Bogey of Turkish tyranny!

(4) And now that England is driven by the force of circumstances to negotiate with Angora, Mr. Chamberlain is getting up Dr. Ward to say, that the Angora Turks have indulged in gross inhumanities with the Greeks! So what should we understand?

(a) Are the Turks so *indiscreet* as to massacre Armenians, Christians and Greeks, just at the very moment, that Peace Terms are considered?

(b) Or do the English statesmen *detect* these alleged barbarities of the Turks right at the very time, that Turkish Peace Terms are reconsidered?

(c) Or is there a private self-interested propagandist Agency, that sends out canards of Turkish brutalities just to damn their cause?

(d) If not, why does the British Government suppress the Report of the Inter-Allied Commission, that clearly accuses Greece of committing atrocities on defenceless Turkish men, women and children?

(e) And why does not the British Government appoint an independent Commission to investigate and report on all these base allegations?

Can the Government deny the existence of this International Report? Can it dispute its verdict? Can it assert that the Greeks did not commit atrocities on helpless Turkish population? Let the Director of Information have his say early and fully.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, May 19, 1922.

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

A few days ago, on the first mention of "deportations" of Greek Christians by the Angora Government, we remarked that if a single Christian had died as a result of them, the deportations would have been described as "massacre" in letters ten yards long. Now within a few days of our making that remark, the deportations *are* described as "massacre" and there is talk of an Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry into occurrences which have thus already been pre-judged by His Majesty's Ministers on what cannot possibly be regarded as first hand information. There is a tendency which is fast hardening into a tradition of the English Parliament to take for granted that the word of a Christian must be necessarily true as against the word of a Muslim in Near Eastern matters. That is directly opposed to our personal experience and the personal experience of everyone who knows the peoples of the Near East. We have never yet met any individual Englishman, not a political Philhellene, who would not attach more value to the word of a Turk than to the word of a Greek, for the simple reason that the Turk is generally a straightforward person, which the Greek is not. The Turks deny the present allegation of massacres, which rests apparently on Greek assertion, supported by reports from "neutral sources" which very possibly may be at the service of a Greek agency. The idea of an impartial Commission of Inquiry appeals strongly to us; but the suggestion that if the Turks fail to welcome the idea at present they must be accounted guilty is one which we cannot accept.

The Turks are in the middle of a war on the result of which depends their bare existence as a nation; the Allies have tried to get them to accept an armistice which, in their opinion, meant a fresh chance of recuperation for the enemy. They have, not unnaturally owing to the course of late events, acquired the notion that England always, secretly or openly, is seeking to secure advantage for the Greeks. Now, the acceptance of an inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry would entail a temporary cessation of hostilities, and the demand may therefor be regarded as another attempt to impose an armistice. It would also allow representatives of a nation friendly to the Greeks to spy out the internal condition of Turkey, the disposition of forces, strength of munitions and reserves etc., secrets which every nation at war guards very jealously. If Englishmen will take the trouble to remember their own state of mind in wartime not so long ago, they will understand the state of mind of the Turks, and the reason why the demand for an Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry at such a moment might seem to them impertinent and inadmissible. We Muslims outside Turkey should welcome such a Commission if it is not used merely as a pretext for spoiling Turkey's chances in her war of independence, provided that it includes Muslim representatives whom we can trust, and that its whole proceedings shall be subsequently published. We have a strong and, we believe, an absolutely overwhelming case, which has never yet been allowed the same publicity of statement before the tribunal of public opinion in Europe which has been allowed to partial statements by our cunning enemies. We have had no system of propaganda, no paid agents. We have not subsidised the Press in any country. Our opponents have a clever organisation; their cause has been pleaded by skilled advocates, whereas ours has been occasionally stated here and there by independent men who know the question intimately, and who, for their championship of a cause which "does not pay" merely because they know it to be just, are regarded by the cynical West as mere quixotic lunatics.

A very large proportion of the Christian subjects of the Turkish Empire came into that empire of their own accord, preferring the yoke of the Muslim, who protected them in the free practice of their religion and secured to them their national existence, to the yoke of the Western Christian of those days, who would have massacred them if they did not embrace what they regarded as the heresies of Western Christendom. And those who came into the empire by conquest were treated, after peace was made, precisely on the same footing as those who came in of their own free will. For nearly three centuries the Christians were contented subjects of the Turkish Empire. That is the outstanding fact. The measure of self-government allowed them was so great that the vast majority hardly came in contact with the Turks at all. They were governed by Christians of their own faith under their own primate who held a very high position in the counsels of the Porte. It is only of comparatively recent years that stories of the horrible oppression of the Christian subjects of the Porte in early days have obtained credence and currency in Western Europe. One, which we ourselves accepted at its face value for several years, runs to the effect that the corps of Janissaries was recruited regularly by the kidnapping of Christian children from their parents and their forcible conversion to Islam. It seemed to us extraordinary that there should be no record of any protest or uprising of the Christian population, which was large, against so harsh a practice. We chanced to mention our dilemma to a Turkish friend who was in charge of the archives, and he denied that the corps had ever been recruited in a manner so abhorrent to the Sacred Law of El Islam. Referring to the records of the foundation of the corps of Janissaries, he was able to inform us that it had been founded to afford provision for the numerous Christian orphans, whose relatives had all been killed or lost in the course of war, and that when the wartime ceased and the supply of such orphans was no more, the corps of Janissaries was recruited chiefly from the sons of janissaries, and an edict was enforced that no son of a non-Muslim was eligible for its ranks: which remained a boasted "privilege" of the corps until its forcible dissolution in the early nineteenth century.

Such stories are derived from the Byzantine chroniclers who, like the so-called Hellenes of to-day, thought it a religious duty to defame the Turks. As a matter of fact, in the best period of Turkish history, the Christian subjects were much better treated than the generality of subjects of any Christian Power in those days. In the period of Turkish decadence, about eighty years, they had something to complain of, but the treatment they received from arrogant Muslim neighbours was never so bad as that which the French aristocracy gave to their own Catholic peasantry, or the Protestants gave to Catholics in Ireland. It was in that period, however, when there was a real grievance, that the cunning Russian propaganda took effect, and a section of the Christian subjects were indoctrinated with fanatic hatred of the Turks, and with the notion that it was a Christian act to murder and despoil them. As a direct result of that propaganda we have, first, the rising of the Serbs and the extermination of the whole Muslim population in the territory where the Serbs enjoyed a considerable measure of autonomy; and then, in 1821, the Greek War of Independence, when the whole Muslim population of the Morea (estimated by Christian writers at three hundred thousand) men, women and children was exterminated with savage glee and hideous brutality. For the Serbian massacre there were no reprisals. On the news of the Greek butchery there were riots in Constantinople, many Greeks were killed, the Patriarch as responsible official head of the Greek community was hanged at the door of his own church; and in the following year 1822, there was a massacre of Greeks in the island of Chios where a Turkish army had to put down a rebellion. That was the beginning of the whole chapter of massacres. But the Turks, in their reprisals, never aimed at the extermination of the Christians as the Christians in their risings aim at the extermination of the Turks. It was the same in regard to the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876, which Gladstone used, before the Commission of Inquiry had begun its work, to inaugurate the present period of Turcophobia in England. According to the report of the impartial Commission of Inquiry the number of victims did not exceed 3500 "including the Turks who in the first place were massacred by the Christians" and "no impartial man can now deny that a rising of the Christians which aimed at a general massacre of the Mohammedans was in contemplation and that it was the work of Russian and Pan-Slavist agents."

The Armenians were contented subjects of the Porte till about forty years ago, when Russia on the one hand, and English and American sentimentalists with no knowledge of conditions in Asia Minor on the other, began to foster and finance an Armenian revolutionary movement, quite regardless of the fact that the said movement had in the forefront of its programme the commission of atrocities not only on the Muslim population but upon Armenians who would not fall in with it. When we consider that the Armenians were, but a small minority of the population and that they aimed at the destruction of the majority, the impossible nature of the revolutionary agitation becomes evident. On the assassination in 1913 of Mahmud Shevket Pasha, whom they regarded as their great protector, most of the loyal Armenians in Turkey lost heart and allowed themselves to be intimidated by the revolutionaries. On the outbreak of the European War, many Armenians passed from Turkish into Russian territory, where they enrolled themselves in the various regiments of Armenian irregulars that formed the vanguard of the Russian Army which invaded Turkey in the early part of 1915 and with the help of the Armenian inhabitants held a regular *battue* of the helpless Muslim population (helpless because most of the able-bodied men were absent upon military service) in the vilayets of Van and Bitlis and in part of Erzerum. We have been assured that not a single Muslim soul was left alive in Van, where Muslim babies were nailed up around the minarets! That was the cause of anti-Armenian riots in adjacent parts of Turkey and of the Government order for the deportation of Armenians from places near the frontier and the coast to concentration camps in the interior—deportations which, in regions near to Van and Bitlis, were pretty roughly carried out. The wonder is that there are numbers of Armenians in Turkey who lived undisturbed and unmolested through the war.

After the Armistice there seemed a chance of peace for Turkey. The Armenians began to return from the concentration camps to their own homes. The Greeks and Turks were settling down as peaceful neighbours to their avocations, when Venizelos told his lie before the Supreme Council, declaring that the Greeks were in grave danger in the Smyrna region. If they had been in danger, the right course, following the terms of the Armistice with Turkey, would have been to have sent *Allied* troops for their protection. There is no possible excuse for the crime of sending *Greek* fanatics who could only embitter angry feeling if it had existed. But we will not go into that. Greek troops were allowed to land at Smyrna under the guns of the Allied fleet. Instead of keeping order they at once began brutally to ill-treat the Turkish population, and one of their first acts was to massacre a host of wretched civilian prisoners *in sight of the Allied fleet*. They had brought them to the shore on purpose that the fleet might see—behaviour only to be explained by the illusion, which we know to prevail in the Greek mind, that Europe has the same fanatical "Christianity" as they have and wishes them to massacre the Turks. The officers of the Allied fleet made vigorous protest to their Governments, feeling it a degradation that they should be made to support the cruel venture of such savages; and as the result of their protest, among others, an Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry was sent to Smyrna, of which the report was never published officially, simply and solely because it constitutes a most damning indictment of Greek conduct and pretensions. Far from being punished for their crimes, on that report, the Greeks were allowed further to extend the sphere of their "occupation" in Turkey, a sphere which had been twice before extended by the "mandatories" without leave from the Supreme Council. Wherever they went they have murdered, ravished, plundered and destroyed. Part of the Greek population, loyal Turkish subjects, fled with the Turks before the horrible invasion; but part remained and bore its share in the revolting work of wholesale butchery and spoliation. This latter is the section of the population which the Turks have thought it advisable to remove from the proximity of the enemy. What right has any member of the English Parliament to protest against their action, however brutal it may be—the English parliament which is in fact responsible for all this misery in Asia Minor; which allowed the Greeks to go and devastate a fertile, prosperous and peaceful country; which raised no protest against the terrible and wholesale atrocities committed by the Greeks, which rest on unquestionable authority and not on mere reports from unnamed "neutral" sources; which acquiesced in the suppression of the report of that Inter-Allied Commission! It is difficult to write in parliamentary language of such infamy.

We Muslims of the British Empire ask for justice, nothing more. But the demand for a Commission of Inquiry as now made in Parliament is unjust, upon the face of it, since it implies that there is one measure for the Turks and another measure for their "Christian" adversaries. Islam is not less merciful than Christendom, the Turk is not less human than the Greek. Yet upon that assumption of the savage nature of the Turk and the "fanaticism" of Islam, which has been maintained with impudence by the suppression of one half the facts—the half which proves the Christian the aggressor—our people have been hounded out from territory after territory, slaughtered, harassed and despoiled, and their persecutors now have even the effrontery to say that Muslims cannot govern Christians properly! The Christians were good friends and neighbours with the Muslims in the Muslim Empire till the Powers of Europe stirred them up against Islam, and trained them to the work of murder much as hounds are trained. In the name of God, the Mighty Ruler of the Universe whose Law is One for Christian and for Muslim, whose judgement all must meet, we ask for justice now. Until justice is done in this, which has become the test of the sincerity or hypocrisy of every Power in the world, there can be no reconciliation between East and West. If the Government of India can get justice for Turkey and Asia in this matter, and obtain a real inquiry into the cause and history of "massacres" in the Near East, it will earn the gratitude of every Muslim in the world, and will do more for the honour and prestige of England than can be achieved by centuries of small Reforms discounted by "repression."

Notes of the Day

Mahatma's Health.

A report has appeared in the local vernacular Press that a prisoner just released from Yarravada Jail has stated that the state of Mahatma Gandhi's health is not satisfactory and that the Mahatmaji is suffering from inflammation of the liver and pain in the chest. The news has created a certain amount of anxiety in the public mind and it would be well if an authoritative statement could be issued on the subject of Mahatma's health.

The Plot Thickens

Mr. Chamberlain's further statement in Parliament in reply to questions regarding alleged Turkish atrocities merely bears out all we have already written on the subject. We notice for instance, the guarded and grudging tone of Mr. Chamberlain's admission that the proposed enquiry would include within its scope atrocities committed by others than Turks. And we compare this cautiously worded reply with the bitterly antagonistic and propagandist outburst from the same lips when reference was made to the alleged atrocities perpetrated by the Turks. On this latter subject Mr. Chamberlain was diffuse and vitriolic. For seven years, it seems, the Turks have been deporting Greeks, half a million of whom have so suffered. When we reflect that the past seven years include several wars in which Ottoman Greeks have constituted a danger to the internal peace or to Turkish armies operating with these bandits in their rear, we are surprised at the moderation of the Turks in merely deporting people who in India would be treated as belonging to criminal tribes. Not that we for a moment accept Mr. Chamberlain's figure of half a million Greek deportees as accurate. As for the Allied "enquiry"—America, on whose neutrality Mr. Chamberlain lays stress, has already refused to have anything to do with it. Now, America is not by any means pro-Turk and no nation is more jealous than America of the treatment accorded to Christian minorities in Turkey. America's refusal therefore to be an accessory to the 'enquiry" must have a cause not unconnected with a shrewd suspicion that the enquiry is to be so much anti-Turk propaganda prejudicing a Near East settlement. We shall not be much surprised if France and Italy likewise refuse to assist in this enquiry for similar reasons. But this will not apparently deter Britain from carrying out the investigation. She, or rather the pro-Greek British Government, will do it alone if Britain's Allies refuse to be party to the proceedings. Mr. Chamberlain's statement will not give Indian Moslems reassurance as to the benevolence of Lord Curzon's designs in respect to Turkey, for we have not much hope that the Indian Khilafat Committee will be invited to send representatives to serve on the proposed Commission of Inquiry.

A Long Jump.

It is a long jump from Sir Saiyad Shamsul Huda in Calcutta to Mr. H. E. A. Cotton in England, and the credit of performing the feat goes to Lord Lytton, the Governor of Bengal. Sir Saiyad has conveniently fallen ill and has resigned the presidentship of the Bengal Council. Who is there in India who can ably fill the speaker's chair? Lord Lytton is rather new to Bengal and has not had time to cultivate friendship with the coterie of the Indian Association or the Rotary Club, so that he might bestow the patronage on a suitable friend. So he has been compelled to cross the seas in search of a worthy president and, as if with premeditated unexpectedness, he has found a man and the man has accepted too! No doubt, the appointment of Mr. Cotton will create a flutter in the circle over which the once "uncrowned King of Bengal", but now the knighted Minister of Local Self-Government, presides. But seeing Mr. Cotton is the son of his father and was a pillar of the old British Congress Committee and, above all, has been ridiculing Mahatma Gandhi and his movement in the "Manchester Guardian", they ought to check their agitation and applaud Lord Lytton's discriminating long jump.

The Simple Truth.

Few discerning people in India will quarrel with the Reverend Dr. Garfield Williams' statement on Britain's work in the East, as it is and as it should be. Britain, and indeed Europe generally, has forced upon the Orient great problems before ever Europe has discovered their solution. Dr. Williams avers that the only possible solution of these problems raised by industrialism must be based on the ethics of Christ, and that democratic institutions cannot be built up in India except on "Christian ethics." Perhaps Dr. Garfield Williams is aware that the ethics of Christ were the ethics of all great Teachers and Prophets who came before and after him. If so, he cannot but concede that the ethics of Gandhi offer the best foundation upon which democratic institutions in India may be reared. For the ethics of Gandhi are the ethics of Christ and the ethics of the Lord Mahomed. Gautama Buddha practised and preached them as did Sri Krishna. The Holy Koran enjoins upon all true Muslims that they observe the moral law always and live the most secular intervals of their lives in obedience to this law. So what Dr. Garfield Williams said in effect was that India could not achieve a truly democratic state unless she followed the dictates of Mahatma Gandhi. We sincerely trust we have read Dr. Williams' mind correctly and that there was in his words no suggestion that only an India "converted" to Christianity could achieve ideal democratic conditions. Such a suggestion would meet with a very mixed reception in India where so many Muslims and Hindus live every minute of their lives according to the great moral law of the brotherhood of man, where so few Christian stipendiary ministers jealous of their position in the official table of precedence live always as Christ lived, and where the greatest living imitator of the Christ whom "Christians" profess to revere and follow is in jail because he sets the dictates of his conscience above those of the Indian Penal Code.

Coals to Newcastle.

But Dr. Garfield Williams' statement rings sincere. He tells the world nothing that is new—nothing that Mahatma Gandhi and countless Eastern teachers of the law before him have not already reiterated. Dr. Williams has only recently left India; he must be aware of Mahatma Gandhi's evangel. It is not too much to presume that this evangel constituted the inspiration of Dr. Williams' exhortation. He might indeed have gone further and declared with Mahatma Gandhi and the leading Moulanas of India that observance of the ethics of Christ—in other words the moral law—would not only solve the problems evolved by industrialism, but would settle every dispute in the world to-day between men and nations. This has been the message of the Holy Koran for thousands of years—that God alone is King and that all of us, prince, capitalist, subject or wage-earner, owes this first duty to God that he regards his fellowman as his brother and deals by him according to the moral law. Christ bade his followers love their neighbours and the revelation of Islam made of this moral injunction a foundation upon which a truly moral and just code of life, and a system of civilization were built. A Europe where statesmen acted as Christ enjoined, would not refuse freedom to a God-fearing Eastern nation at the behest of men whose pecuniary profits might possibly suffer as a result of justice being done. Such an Europe would not suffer dictation in its attitude towards Eastern aspirations from a Greek plutocrat whose fortune was founded upon the manufacture of engines of destruction and war. For all the wisdom of Dr. Garfield Williams' advice, we feel that this is to-day more applicable to the West than to the East. Let the democratic institutions of the West be rebuilt upon truly Christian ethics and the world will have lasting peace, prosperity and contentment. The East has already received the message and, as India to-day shows, is acting upon it.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

AGREEMENT BY ALL POWERS.

SOVIET TO HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

Genoa.—It has been finally decided that the mixed commission shall meet at the Hague, the Dutch delegation giving assurances to the Soviet Members that they should have the same rights as the other powers. All delegations including the Russian have accepted the amended proposals submitted to the Soviet Government, which now provide for the inclusion af all Soviet Republics in a truce for the duration of the non-aggression pact or for four months after the Hague labours terminate. The final plenary session will take place on Friday.

HAGUE AS VENUE OF CONFERENCE.

SOVIET'S OBJECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

Genoa.—In the course of his statement before the political sub-commissiosn, M. Chicherin presumed that the frontier truce would also provide against aggression by bands and demanded that the Wrangel bands be removed to distant countries. He objected to the appointment of two commissions as perpetuating the Genoa method, but finally agreed to participate in the second commission. He concluded by suggesting Stockholm or Riga instead of the Hague, but was agreeable to Rome or London. Mr. Lloyd George objected to London as Britain had a definite line of policy.

FAILURE OF DAIL PEACE COMMITTEE.

DE VALERA'S OFFER TO HELP PROVISIONAL GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

The second attempt of the Dail Eireann Peace Committee has been abortive in consequence of the disagreement on the question of proportion of candidates at the election. The republicans insisted on their existing in the proportion as in the Dail. In the course of a long Dail discussion, Mr. De Valera offered to co-operate with the Provisional Government and Mr. Griffith accepted provided the republicans did not further obstruct Irishmen in expressing their will. The debate was adjourned.

IRISH PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

DAIL REPORTS BREAK-DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

The Dail Eireann Committee reported to-day that the peace negotiations had broken down.

CURFEW HOURS AT BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

In consequence of the number of police necessary to maintain order in Belfast during non-curfew hours, the Northern Parliament has decided that curfew shall begin at ten instead of eleven in the evening. Government defending the action of Parliament declared it would close public houses altogether if necessary.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW GERMAN RAILWAYS.

BANNED BY AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

Paris.—The Ambassadors' Conference has decided to ban the construction of new German strategic railways in the Rhineland and request the suppression or the modification of certain lines before the termination of the occupation period.

GERMAN OIL INTERESTS.

IMPORTANT RE-ORGANISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

Berlin.—An important re-organisation of German oil interests is announced. In addition to the fusion of the Deutsche Bank and the Deutsche Petroleum Gesellschaft, the Deutsche Berghan Gesellschaft will change its name to Neue Deutsche Petroleum Gesellschaft, and will take over the entire production and transport and trade interests of the Deutsche Petroleum. It will increase its capital by 150 million marks.

COTTON WORKS BURNT DOWN.

German factories and municipalities largely purchased British coal and ordered over a million tons last week. A greater part of the large cotton works of Wurtembergische Cattunmanufaktur, Hridenheim, have been burnt down.

COLLAPSE OF THE ENTENTE.

PROVED BY GENOA FIASCO.

SOVIET'S CONFIDENCE IN FINAL TRIUMPH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

The Russian delegate M. Joffe has arrived at Moscow from Genoa to report to the All Russian Central Executive on the Genoa Conference. In an interview, he said, Genoa had proved the collapse of the Entente and the League of Nations and had shown that the united Capitalist front against Russia could not continue. "Relying on our own forces we confidently await final triumph", he declared.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS POWERS' PROPOSALS.

WITH CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

Genoa.—The Russians have accepted the Powers' proposals with certain proposed modifications, which will be discussed by the Political Sub-Commission this afternoon.

TEACHERS' CONTRIBUTION TO SUPERANNUATION FUND.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain announced that Government had decided to defer to the wish of the House and immediately to appoint a Select Committee of not more than nine members to enquire into the question of contribution by teachers to the Teachers' Superannuation fund. Mr. Chamberlain gave an undertaking that Teachers' Superannuation should not be altered in the meanwhile. The Government, he added, would introduce a supplementary estimate for £600,000 sterling to cover the cost of superannuation for the first quarter of the year (Ministerial Cheers).

INDIAN MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE NOT COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

Replying in the House of Commons to Col. Yate, Mr. Chamberlain said, that the Sub-Committee of Imperial Defence on Indian military requirements, had not yet completed its report, but he anticipated that another meeting would probably enable the Committee to complete its labours. Mr. Chamberlain thought it would be necessary for the whole Committee of Imperial Defence to consider the report and, therefore, it would be some time before a statement could be made in the House.

PROVISION FOR INDIAN AIR SERVICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Harry Britain, Lord Winterton said that he was satisfied that the present provision of funds by the Indian Government was sufficient to maintain the full establishment, reserves and spare parts necessary to enable the air force in India adequately to carry out the service.

RETAIL PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

The "Labour Gazette" states that the average level of retail prices on May 1st was 81 per cent. above that of July 1914, compared with 82 per cent. on April 1st.

CABLE ITEMS.

The London Guarantee and Accident Company are recommending their shareholders to agree to the scheme of amalgamation with the Phoenix Assurance Company.

A gratifying revival of trade has occurred in South Wales tinplate industry, which, despite the total absence of buying from the Central Europe, is now turning out seventy per cent of the capacity of the trade. It is especially active with the Far East.

VICEROY'S TURKISH REFUGEES FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The following further donations to His Excellency the Viceroy's Turkish Refugees Fund have been received:—Muslim community of Baluchistan (through Major Neale) Rs. 2,500-5-0, Mahomedans of the "B" Company Training Battalion 3rd group (86th C. I.) Trichinopoly (through officer commanding) Rs. 31-9-6.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

MASS AWAKENING IN INDIA.

HOW TO REMAIN TRUE TO MAHATMA?

GANDHI DAY IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, last night, to celebrate the Gandhi Day, Mr. K. P. Khadilker presiding, in the absence of Mr. M. R. Jaykar. The audience was large.

MR. NATARAJAN.

Mr. K. Netarajan said:—

We are met here to-day to mark the passing of the second out of the seventy-two months of imprisonment which our great and saintly leader, Mahatma Gandhi, has been ordained to undergo. The Mahatma's imprisonment has evoked keen feelings of regret not only in India but in England and America. Not a single Indian newspaper of any importance but has expressed sorrow at the calamity that has befallen the country. Even the members of the Subject Committee of the recent Bombay Liberal Conference who would not allow a resolution of regret at the Mahama's imprisonment to be put before the Conference, feel, we may be sure, no less grieved at the event. These two months have seen a complete calm in the country. Even the slight squabbles that the hot weather often brings have been totally absent. Indeed so deep has been the calm that some careful observers have been almost made anxious by it. But we who know that it is due to the implicit reverence with which the country has received the Mahatma's message, have no need to feel in the least anxious about it. An impartial observer like the Christian Missionary, *Dnyanodaya*, and the anti-Congress, *Indian Mirror*, have acknowledged that the calm that has come over the country since the Mahatma's incarceration is due to the Mahatma's injunction than to any other cause. If by any accident news of this should happen to reach the ears of the Mahatma in his cell at Yerowda, he will feel, I am sure that his labours and his sacrifices have not been thrown away.

I read the other way that our friend, Mr. V. J. Patel, on his return from his tour in Northern India, said that he noticed a depression among Congress workers. This is to be expected, but we should guard against giving way to the wave of depression. According to the testimony even of our Liberal friends, the Non-co-operation movement has achieved great results—results which no other movement has achieved. The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad admitted at Ahmedabad the other day that it has awakened the masses. The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri a few days earlier paid a warm tribute to it.

A few days earlier, Mr. A. P. Sen, presiding at the meeting of the Lucknow, Liberal League paid an equally warm and generous tribute to the results of the Non-co-operation movement. These are results of which any movement may well be proud. They far transcend, in depth and height and in their implications to real national progress, any results achieved by our Liberal friends, fellow-countrymen and fellow-workers within or without the Legislative Councils. Why should you then allow the feeling of depression caused by the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi to interrupt the good work so well begun?

NOT A NON-CO-OPERATOR.

I say "you" because I have not been an adherent of your Non-co-operation programme and feel still sceptical about its principal items. But pondering deeply over the principle of it, I realise that Non-co-operation—not the word but the thing—has a necessary place in the life of all nations; just as in the lives of individual retirement, solitude, meditation are essential to spiritual growth. For nearly 50 years we had striven in all constitutional ways to get the people's grievances redressed and the administration made responsive to Indian opinion. We threw ourselves heart and soul into the prosecution of the War, sent troops, made a large gift of money, and provided supplies without stint. And what was our reward? The Rowlatt Act sharply following the Armistice, was a great shock. Then come the Punjab horrors. Then the breach of the explicit pledge to India, in the terms of the Treaty of Sevres. The nation was bewildered. It was in such circumstances that Non-co-operation was adopted.

Some of our Liberal friends have forgotten this fact. They speak and write as if Non-co-operation came as a bolt from the blue. If Mahatma Gandhi made a mistake in adopting Non-co-operation, his mistake was preceded and induced by several mistaken Governments. And what did this Non-co-operation mean? It meant, in my view, that the Indian people should for a time withdraw into themselves, meditate on the causes of their calamities, and take serious steps to purify themselves by a life of simplicity and self-sacrilce, so that they may be prepared with increased strength of character to face again the struggle for national progress. Whether the specific measures adopted to this end, were the best and most effective that could have been chosen, is a question on which opinions legitimately differ. Every one of them has had its value, some more, some less. This, however, is not a question of practical urgency now when what is called the Bardoli programme is the sole working programme before the country. I do not understand the Bardoli programme to mean that no Congressman should do anything beyond what is laid down there. If some of our friends seem inclined to interpret their duties in that way, but that is far more rigid than any caste or creed expects of its votaries. If some of us feel, for instance, that we can better help the removal of untouchability, the abolition of drink, the promotion of brotherly feelings between the different communities, and even the extension of the production and use of *Khaddar* by entering and working in the Legislative and other Councils, it does not seem to me to be reasonable to say "no" to them. And, in passing, let me remind those who may be of this view that though the next elections will take place at the end of 1923, the electoral roll itself will be settled in January of that year—that is to say in the next six or seven months. Those whose names are not on that roll, will not be entitled to vote or to stand as candidates at the next election, and will have to wait another three years to do so.

EVIL RESULTS.

I have referred to the testimony borne by our Liberal friends to the good results produced by the Non-co-operation movement. It is only right that I should refer to the evil results which they have imputed to it. No one has given such a comprehensive and categorical list of them—not even Sir Sankaran Nair—as the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastry. Let us take them *seriatim*. He said:—

"This movement has caused the destruction of much valuable property, public and private. It has caused the loss of many a life. it has indirecly been the means of the deprivation of the liberties of nearly 20,000 of our fellow-countrymen; it has strengthened the hands of the executive who now employ the forces of repression almost without restrain; it has increased, rather I would say it has given more than a decent excuse for the maintenance (and an increase even) of the military burdens of our land; it has caused outbursts of ill-feeling as between races and as between communities almost unparalleled in the history of this sore-stricken land."

It must be admitted with sorrow that destruction of much valuable property and the loss of many lives, have been caused, by people who joined the movement or took advantage of it to give free scope to their lawless proclivities. Every great movement has hypocrites and self-seekers hanging about it, who care nought for its principles but for the loot it brings and the opportunity its affords for license. "A great immorality" Emerson has said somewhere treads on the heels of every reformation." The social reform movement has had experience of persons who under its name and guise did things never contemplated or countenanced by it. I quite realise that it is the duty of the leaders as much as possible to safeguard a great moral movement from carrion creatures, but it is not fair, not just, I contend, to attribute the misdeeds of such people to the movement which has always, through the mouth of its great leader insisted on non-violence as its central creed. Mahatma Gandhi with characteristic self-effacement took upon himself at his trial the burden of all these misdeeds, even greater than He took upon himself the sins of all humanity two thousand years ago. It is about as right to say on that account that the destruction of life and property due to the misdeeds of evil-minded men who chose to assume for the Non-co-operators' garb are due to the movement as to say that all the sins and crimes of Christian nations are due to Christianity or the Mahomedan or Hindu Communities to Mahomedanism or Hinduism. Mr. Sastry said that the Non-co-operation movement has strengthened the hands of the Executive who now employ repression almost without restraint. The Executive are the best people to answer that charge. But I may point out that Mr. Sastry himself in another part of his address pointed out that several thousands of young men have been sent to jail merely for technical offences, which seems to show that the Non-co-operation movement is only partially if at all, responsible for the repressive activities of the Executive. In view of the perfect calm that prevails in the country, I am astonished that Mr. Sastry should lend his authority to the excuse made of Non-co-operation for our military burdens. As regards the feeling between different races, which Mr. Sastry said Non-co-operation has exacerbated to an unparalleled extent, I am absolutely unable to find justification. True, the Parsees during the Bombay riots had good cause for feeling bitterly against Non-co-operators. We are all ashamed of it, and none more than Mahatma Gandhi. Our Parsee fellow-citizens, with characteristic magnanimity, have drawn a sponge over the unhappy episode. The Mopla rebellion in Malabar has undoubtedly severely strained the Hindu-Mahomedan relations in that quarter. Against these two deplorable incidents, we have to set, on the other hand, the Cordial Hindu-Mahomedan relations nearly everywhere else in India; the large access of Christian—Indian and European—goodwill which the Mahatma's personality has evoked; the growth of brotherly relations with the Sikhs in the Punjab; the elimination of the Brahmin—non-Brahmin antagonism within the Non-co-operation movement in Mr. Sastry's own Presidency. Balancing the two sides, I affirm with confidence that the future historian will note, not that inter-racial and inter-communal relations, were strained to an unparalleled extent at this period but that, despite some unfortunate outbursts, they were never more cordial. I can only explain Mr. Sastry's gross misconception as due to his long absence from the country.

SLAVE MENTALITY.

Mr. Sastry's next charge is that Non-co-

(Continued on next page.)

MORE ABOUT ATROCITIES.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.

COL. A. HERBERT SUGGESTS NEUTRALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

In the House of Commons replying to a suggestion by Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Chamberlain said that in order to guard against the risk of reprisals and to obtain accurate information, Government would immediately ask the Allies and United States to join in sending officers to Smyrna as well as to Anatolia to enquire into the atrocities. Even if the other Powers did not agree to send Commissioners, a British Commissioner would be sent. Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Chamberlain said the Commissioner's instructions would certainly be to report on atrocities by whomsoever committed.

ATROCITIES DUE TO GREEK LANDING.

Col. Aubrey Herbert suggested that in view of the fact that Government had been repeatedly warned that the Allied policy of sending Greeks to Smyrna would result in massacres of Christian and Moslem minorities, and that the policy of sending British observers was unlikely to help the minorities, neutral Governments should be asked to send representatives to Smyrna and the Pontus. Mr. Chamberlain replied that Turkish atrocities against Christian minorities had been proceeding almost continuously over seven years. The Government had good reason to believe that about half a million Ottoman Greeks had been deported by the Turks during the war of whom a very large number had perished in circumstances of unspeakable barbarity. Mr. Chamberlain was therefore unable to accept the implication that Turkish atrocities of the last few years were primarily due to the Greek landing at Smyrna. He pointed out that the United States which was a neutral had already been asked to send representatives to Anatolia. Neither the Allies nor the United States had yet replied to the request and Government had to-day requested them to treat the matter as urgent.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

EMPLOYERS' TERMS DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The engineering employers' proposals were discussed at a conference with the men lasting all day. The sitting adjourned till to-morrow.

LOCK-OUT NOTICES TO COTTON OPERATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

Some notices on Cotton operatives have been served and others are being served to-day, ordering a lockout on May 27th in the event of failure to end the dispute at Royton and Middleton mills.

BRUSH WITH MOPLAH REBEL REMNANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 17.

The "Madras Mail" publishes that a party of military police operating in a still unsubjugated portion of Calicut Taluk had a brush some days ago with a small body of Konnara Thangal's rebels, who were traced out to their hut at the foot of a hill. In Thiruvambadi Amsam the nephew of Konnara Thangal and two others were killed. One man was taken alive, another important capture has been effected, the captive being a Moplah of Kasareri in Calicut Taluk who had during the height of the rebellion proclaimed himself the Raja over Karaseri and the neighbouring hamlets.

WORK FOR MOPLAH PRISIONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 17.

The Madras Corporation adopted a proposal to employ 500 Moplah prisoners for not less than two years for work in Pallavaram and for purchasing the output of metal at the rate of Rs. 3-12 per hundred cubic feet, Government granting them a loan of a lakh of rupees to carry out this proposal.

MR. V. S. SASTRI LEAVES FOR COLOMBO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 17.

The Right Hon. V. S. Sastri arrived in Madras this morning from Simla. He leaves this place for Colombo on Friday the 19th instant by the mail steamer. He halts at Madura on the way for one day.

A MOTHER'S MESSAGE.

TO YOUNG SONS OF INDIA.

PROSECUTE WORK OF KHADI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May 18.

Writing in the "Navajivan" on the sentence of Mr. Devadas Gandhi, the youngest son of Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi says—"Only two sons of mine have gone to jail, but twenty thousand sons of Mother India are now in jail. How can I therefore bemoan my lot? Young sons of Mother India prosecute the work of *Khaddar* with such a zeal that you may either regain your brothers or join them in the jail.

In a farewell message to young men of Gujerat, Mr. Devdas Gandhi says:—"I was despaired of you for years, but to-day I express my final hope for you. You have carried on the fight vigorously. The khadi movement has made you simple. Grasp this thoroughly that the secret of the *khaddar* is the key to Swaraj."

MR. DEVDAS GANDHI.

REMOVED TO LUCKNOW JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May. 18.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi has been removed from Allahabad to Lucknow Jail.

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR EMIGRATION.

ITS PERSONNEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

During the last session of the Legislative Assembly, while the Emigration Bill was being dicussed, Mr. Hullah announced on behalf of the Government of India that they had accepted the recommendation of the Select Committee on the Bill to constitute a permanent Standing Committee for emigration, which would not only deal with drafting of rules under the Bill but would also be used to assist the Government in all important questions of emigration policy in general. In accordance with this undertaking, Government of India announced the appointment of a standing committee in the first instance for one year only to advise them on such questions connected with overseas emigration as may be referred to it by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, which is dealing with emigration.

The following thirteen members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly have consented to serve as members of the Committee:—Hon. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma (Chairman), Mr. J. Hullah, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Khan Bahadur Ahmedthamby Maricair, Saiyad Raza Ali, Sir Edgar Holberton, Mr N. M. Joshi, Munshi Ishwar Saran, Bhai Man Singh, Rai Giridhari Nag Bahadur, Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussainally, Rao Bahadur Tiruvenkata Rangachariar, Maulvi Abdul Kasem. Mr. E. B Ewbank, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, will act as the Secretary to the Committee. It is hoped that Mr. Venkatapatiraju garu will join the Committee on his return from his deputation to Fiji.

The first meeting of the Committee will be held in Simla on the 19th June.

SIR SHAMSUL HUDA'S RETIREMENT.

MR. COTTON TO ASSUME CHARGE IN NOVEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, May 17.

His Excellency the Governor has accepted with great regret the resignation of the Hon. Nawab Syed Shamsul Huda, President of the Bengal Legislative Council, which is due to his ill-health and will be given effect to from June 30th.

It is understood that Mr. E. A. Cotton who has been appointed his successor will take up his duties at the beginning of the November session and that in his absence, the Deputy President Babu Surendranath Roy has consented to continue to preside.

STRIKE IN MADRAS ALUMINIUM WORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 17.

Over three hundred men employed at the Indian Aluminium Company, Triplicane, went out on strike to-day, the cause of which is said to have been the refusal by the Directors of the Company to grant the men bonus and increase of wages to which they were entitled for this year.

RANGOON NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Sales by European millers lowered the rice prices and speculative quotations have fallen, but paddy is still firm at Rs. 220 to Rs. 225 which is much above the rice equivalent.

The Rangoon Trades Association support the proposed enhancement of duty on share certificates, allotment letters and similar instruments.

A new railway bridge over Pazundaung Creek will be brought into use on 25th May when time tables will be revised and through trains from Rangoon to Mandalay will be run.

TELEGRAPHIC FRAUD.

PLOT SPREAD OVER LARGE AREA.

CULPRITS NOT YET TRACED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May, 18.

For some time past the Criminal Investigation Department of Bengal has been busy enquiring into a very interesting telegraphic money order fraud perpetrated in Manikganj subdivision of Dacca District. A short account of it appeared sometime ago.

Particulars of the case are as follows:—On January 26th a case of tampering with the telegraphic line between Kanchanpur and Manikganj in the district of Dacca was discovered by the linesman during his inspection for annual repairs. At a short distance from the place where the tampering was discovered an unauthorised telegraph office complete with installation for receiving and despatching message was found to have been set up in a sugar cane field. Two occupants of the office were seen to make good their escape when their doings were discovered. This fact was reported to the Postmaster of Kanchanpur. He on his return communicated it to the local police, the Deputy Superintendent of Police of Manikganj and his official superiors.

Meanwhile what these men had actually been doing with their improvised telegraph office began to come to light.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLOT.

On January 25th after office hours the telegraph master, Gauhati received 17 telegraphic money orders amounting to Rs. 8,350 addressed to one Surendra Mohan Dutta, C/O R. N. Dutt's Hotel, Sukuleswar Ghat, Gauhati from Prankrishna Roy, Kanchanpur. On January 26th he handed them over to the post master. He wired to Kanchanpur and was informed that the wires were in order. Still suspecting the genuinesess of the wires he wired to the post master, Dacca, enquiring whether the telegraphic money orders referred to above had actually been issued from Kanchanpur. The reply was in the negative. Payment was then withheld by the post master Gauhati and enquriy instituted. It appeared that on January 24th, another telegraphic money order for Rs. 24 addressed to Surendra Mohan Dutt from the same individual had actually been delivered. This telegram was also subsequently found to be a bogus one and was presumably sent as a test telegram. On receipt of the money in response to the first telegram Surendra wires as follows:—"To Prankrishna Roy Goods ready send money sharp." This apparently was to intimate that the scheme was in working order. In reply to this telegram. Prankrishna wired back on January 24th to Surendra Just received telegram. Meet Nibaran Dharamsala to-day. Send him to-morrow evening Badarpur with samples" which was shortly followed by the despatch of 17 telegraphic money orders referred to before. On the 26th at about 12 noon he again wired to Surendra "why not sending *endi clothes*."

On January 24th Bholanath Bose of Kanchanpur wired to Sarat Chandr Ray, Palashbari, (14 miles from Gauhati) "Wire market rate immediately". Sarat replied on the same day "rate Rs. 80/-. Send money 200 maunds ready" Bholanath replied on January 25th "Telegram received—Remitting money to-morrow keep goods ready." On January 26th a T.M.O. for Rs. 235 was sent to Sarat Ray from Bholanath at Kanchanpur and was delivered.

As a result of the post-master, Gauhati's reference to the Post Master Dacca the case was placed in the hands of the Gauhati police and it was found that Surendra was not at the address given but had stated that he was going to Palasbari to purchase ghee. On enquiry there the Gauhati police learnt about the T. M. O. to Sarat Chandra Ray of Kanchanpur. A reference was made to Kanchanpur and it was found that this was also a bogus telegram. On January 28th on return to Gauhati the police received a letter from the Postmaster, Gauhati, which was made over to him by R. N. Dutta, hotel keeper Sukaleswarghat. The letter was from Sarat at Palasbari dated the 26th January and delivered on the same day. The letter contained some disconnected sentences of no superficial importance but probably with some meaning when between the lines. The following are significant sentences "I have received two telegrams. To-day is the day. I do not know at what time I shall get it. It is likely to be at any time on Friday before 12. Where is Hem. Keep your things properly. It was also ascertained from the Postmaster, Palashbari that the weekly edition of Basumati used to come to the address of Bholanath Bose during *Ashar* and *Shravan* of the prestnt Bengalee year. At the end of *Shravan* it was discontinued. There after a daily Basumati addressed to Sarat at Palasabari arrived. In *paus* it was discountinued. Evidence at Palashbari shows that Sarat was there for about four months in the guise of a ghee merchant. Bholanath was only there for a few days, but Sarat used to take delivery of his weekly Basuhati.

The name of Hem in the above letter is significant in view of what follows:—

On January 24th Dinanath Ray of Kanchanpur wired to Hemnath C/O Mukunda Ram, Cotton market, Katol (Nagpur) "Purchase 50 bales cotton market rates. Wire amount required." The reply on January 25th ran "Purchasing tomorrow rate about Rs. 85 per bale Nagpur station delivery. Send cash 10,000 orange ready send money." On January 25th apparently in accordance with the above wire D. N. Roy of Kanchanpur sent 17 telegraphic money orders of Rs. 600 each to Hemnath Kar. The last T. M. O. stated "Abinash started Bombay yesterday. Send goods him." As Katol is a small place the amount required had to be obtained from Headquarters which took time. Meanwhile on January 27th the postmaster Dacca feared to withold payment as his suspicion had been roused by the Gauhati affair and the discovery of the bogus telegraph office. Payment was accordingly witheld.

ENQUIRES BY NAGPUR POLICE.

Enquiries by the Nagpur Police showed that on the 24th December 1921, two Bengalees, one calling himself Hem Nath son of Raghunath Kar had arrived at Katol. Next morning they interviewed Saluram Ram Chand a cotton broker of Kanchanpur and stated that they had come to purchase cotton and oranges.

Hemnath stayed with Saluram Ram Chand while the other Bengalee left Katol on the 25th December with samples of cotton and oranges. On January 7th Hemnath Kar received a T. M. O. for Rs. 10 from one Abani Mohan De who gave as his address No. 2. Beadon Street, Calcutta. On January 10th Hemnath left for Calcutta and returned on the January 24th. The same day he received a telegram from D. N. Ray referred to above ordering the purchase of 50 bales of cotton and asking how much money was required.

The enquiry is proceeding. None of the culprits have yet been tracted.

TREATMENT OF MAHATMAJI IN JAIL.

INTERPELLATIONS IN COUNCIL.

We are informed that the following questions by Mr. G. B. Trivedi have been admitted for reply at the next Session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

1. Will the Government be pleased to state (a) on what exact date the following things were supplied to Mr. M. K. Gandhi, after his removal to Yerravda Jail? (1) raisins, (2) a pillow, (3) a commode.

(b) Since what exact date was his cell not locked at night?

(c) Were his own religious books disallowed to him?

(d) Were copies of "Navjivan" and "Young India" intended for him, received at the jail after his admission?

(e) Were they refused?

(f) Have they issued instructions that on the occasion of future interviews, he be offered a seat?

(g) Will Government be pleased to state if he is kept in jail as a solitary prisoner?

(h) If not, what are the reasons for not allowing him to mix with other prisoners in the same jail undergoing simple imprisonment?

GODREJ SAFES.

2. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the correspondence that appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 15th September 1921 in which it is stated that a confidential Government Circular from the Separate Department was issued—asking Government officers not to buy any more iron safes from Messrs. Godrej and Boyce?

(b) Has any such circular been issued? If so, for what reason?

(c) Has the firm's donation to Tilak Swaraj Fund any connection with the issue of the circular?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state how many safes were bought by them during the last five years and how many of them were of foreign-make and how many of Indian Manufacture and how many of the latter were bought from Messrs. Godrej and Boyce?

MR. JOSHI'S PENSION.

3. (a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table all the correspondence leading to the deprival of the pension of Mr. Vinakrao Joshi, retired educational Inspector?

(d) For what specific action of Mr. Joshi is his pension stopped?

(e) Was any reference in this matter made to the Government of India?

THE FRONTIER COMMITTEE.

DIVERGENT VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, May. 17.

The Frontier Committee concludes Peshawar sitting to-day. Witnesses examined here held divergent views not only on the question of amalgamation but also on internal reform. The necessity for the establishment of legislature was recognised by all but as regards its composition considerable difference of opinion exists. Government witnesses urged nomination of members. In the beginning the Khans demanded half the number of seats for themselves and others urged election on liberal basis. One lawyer witness went to the length of declaring that any special privileges to Khans would goad the intelligentsia to prefer amalgamation. The Committee will sit tomorrow at Kohat.

ADVICE TO YOUNG KAPOLES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with interest the "adventures and experiences" of Mr. L. R. Tairsee as a Bhatia and the lesson or rather the maxim of conduct he points therefrom to the young Kapoles. When will the Kapole caste learn that there can be no civilized caste without justice, and that morality is the same for individuals, castes and nations and what is crime in individuals is also a crime for caste and that communial conscience cannot be contrary to and different from private conscience? And to whom who has sense of fairness and justice the case of Bai Gomti does not appeal? Christ has said "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." I appeal to each and every Kapole to lay his hand on the heart when voting on the resolution to excommunicate Bai Gomti or not and ask the question how he would judge of his own daughter if Bai Gomti was of his flesh and blood, and Bai Gomati is to the caste her daughter and let every Kapole so behave and not raise his hand against her and thus save her and also himself and the community.—Yours, etc.

P.

AFGHAN-PERSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

FESTIVE GATHERINGS AT KABUL.

A correspondent from Kabul writes:—

The latter half of the last month i.e., Shaban of the Muslim Calender, witnessed a series of interesting functions and fates here in the Afghan Capital. The first ceremony was the occasion of the "Prize Distribution" to students and schoolboys. This happy event took place on the beautiful lawn of Shahr Ara Palace, in which are lodged the ministry of Public Instruction and the Habibia College, and the foreign representatives at H. M. The Amir's court, the nobility and the elite of the town as well as the Muslim gentry from Turkey, India and Bokhara attended. His Majesty graced the occasion with his presence. The proceedings began punctually at 1-30 p.m. with the recitation of the Holy Quran; the speeches of some of the boys were remarkably eloquent and interesting, and reflect great credit on Mahomed Hosain Khan B.A. (Alig) the indefatigable Principal of the Habibia College and the able staff. The chemical branch of the school displayed their experiments, and then followed a mathematician, who solved some arithmetical problems on the blackboard. The military band in attendance enlivened the occasion by discoursing sweet selections of music. After the distribution of prizes, there was tug of war, between the students of the Habibaba and the Civil Service Training Colleges, the former winning. The ceremony ended at 6 p.m. and those invited, felt grateful to the Minister and his staff for a pleasant evening.

SHAH'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

The second occasion was the celebration of the birthday and accession ceremonies of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, at the Persian Legation on the 27th Shaban 1340 A.H. H. E. The Persian Minister, Mirza Nasrullah Khan Italulmulk, and his two able lieutenants, the Councillor and Secretary of the Legation, received the guests from early morning till late in the evening. Greetings were exchanged by Their Excellencies the Afghan Foreign Minister and the Persian Minister. The guests included the Afghan Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament, the military element being represented by Divisional Commanders and Generals of the Afghan Army. Lunch was served in excellent style, and the genial host and his staff, lavished hospitality befitting the occasion. The guests and the host with his staff were photographed together. All present were gratified by this alliance of two neighbouring Muslim States Afghanistan and Persia. May this union last for ever, is the earnest prayer o every right thinking Muslim.

The third ceremony was the occasion of granting a handsome reward and valuable presents to the talented journalist, Haji Mirza Abdul Mohamad Khan Moadabusultan, the Editor of the Persian newspaper "Tchehra Numa", and author of the History of Afghanistan. Light refreshments were served, the Minister then rose and suitably asknowledged the great services the gifted journalist had rendered to Afghanistan, and thanked him for the great work he had compiled in twelve long years. Ali Mohamed Khan, the Minister announced amid great applause, that as a mark of His Majesty's appreciation, he had been commanded to confer on behalf of His Majesty, the order of the second class of "Maarif" on the Editor. The Editor acknowledged the great honour done to him, and the ceremony closed. The Minister drove the Editor to the Palace, where he was kindly received, had the honour of lunching at the Royal Table, and he had also the privilege of a three hours' audience with His Majesty. Another entertainment also was given by M. Mohamed Wali Khan, President of the Frontier Province Nationalist League, in honor of the distinguished guest.

MAHATMA IN JAIL.

REPORT OF HIS ILLNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Yesterday's "Lokamanya", a Marathi Daily, publishes the information that a Mulshi Petha Satyagrahi, who has returned from Yeravda Jail, says that Mahatma Gandhi suffers from pain in the chest and inflammation of the lever.

We also know that Mrs. Gandhi herself was not allowed to visit her husband.

It is a month and a half since the make-believe effort of the Bombay Government, through the medium of the Director of Information, vainly tried to reassure the public, that Mahatma Gandhi is treated well in the Jail. The camouflage was exposed by me the next day and Mr. Rajagopalachariar ably exposed the hollowness and evasiveness contained in the Director's letter.

It speaks ill for the Bombay Government which enjoys the credit of having a human and sensible Governor at its head and which contains five Indians of so-called Liberal views, who formerly enjoyed confidence of the public that they have till now maintained, an attitude of cruel apathy with regard to the following points among others:—

(1) Whether Mahatma Gandhi *was locked in a solitary cell* i. e. like the one awarded for solitary confinement, till the 1st of April?

(2) Was he not asked to sleep in a cell by night, after the 1st of April, as published in the Director's letter of April. 5?

(3) Is he regularly supplied with sufficient fruits and raisins?

(4) Is he allowed his own bedding?

(5) Is he allowed free intercourse with other prisoners, and more than one visit from relatives or friends every 3 months?

The Bombay Government should also explain, whether Mahatma Gandhi suffers from ill health.—Yours, etc.

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

(Continued form previous page.)

operation has increased the slave mentality in the country. The term "slave mentality" has been much abused. The Non-co-operators set the example which others are now following. Whether used by Non-co-operators or Co-operators, the term in my opinion is absolutely inapplicable to Indian conditions at the present day. Any one who attended the Liberal Conference, might, if he had sought to do so, have found ample evidence of "slave—mentality" there as anywhere else. Why should it be more "slave—mentality" to follow Mahatma Gandhi than to follow Liberal leaders one might name? Then, Mr. Sastry referred to the psychology of Non-co-operator and likened it to the Buddhist doctrine of negation. Let me tell Mr. Sastry this: that a negative, pessimistic doctrine does not attract 470 million people of all races and colours, that it does not raise those magnificent monuments that are the pride and glory of India, and that it does not 25 centuries after its Promulgator, evoke the reverence of humanity. If Non-co-operation has revived the true sprit of Buddhism, I for one do not in the least regret it. What profiteth it to gain the whole world, if it involves losing one's soul. This is the grossest fallacy of Mr. Sastry's indictment of the movement. I do not wish to take up your time by repeating what I have said elsewhere with reference to the rest of h's criticism.

STANDARD OF JUDGMENT.

Several years ago a great Christian Missionary educationist in Southern India delivered a lecture in which he deprecated the then current missionary practice of condemning Hinduism because of the defects of the popular religion, and insisted that the right principle is to judge a great religion by its ideals by what it has sought to achieve even though it may have failed to achieve it wholly. I say likewise, that Non-Co-operation or the Social Reform or religious reform movement and even the Liberal Party, should be judged by its ideals. Let us lift our eyes to the blue depths of the heavens of each movement, and plunge them in the gutters and the sewage which flows past each. In my humble opinion, there is no room for two political parties, distinct and opposed, in the country so long as we have not attained to full responsible government. All parties to-day have to work for the same goal and the same obstructionists impede their progress. Differences of opinion and differences of method, there must and will be, but these differences can all and should all find a place in the national movement—the Congress. My own training and associations are those of the Liberal party, and I trust you will pardon my saying that I feel very much like a stranger among you. No doubt the feeling will wear away in time. But none the less do I feel that my duty to the country is in working as much with you as with our Liberal brothers if you and they allow me to do so. I regard the Congress, as I regard the Hindu Community to which I belong, as a parent whose wounds, in the memorable words of Burke, we should tend with reverent hands; which nothing can justify us for leaving even though for the time being some of their principles and practices may jar harshly upon our nerves. That is the lesson I draw from the example of Mahatma Gandhi who has occupied the first place in my prayers morning and eveuing since his incarceration. Let us pray that Almighty God will be with him now as always and that he may soon come back to us refreshed in strength and spirit to lead us to the goal. Within the last few days, his intrepid son, Devidas has also found his way to a prison. Our heart go forth in grateful sympathy and reverence to the noble lady at Sabarmati who, with this double weight of grief, has undertaken the task of presiding over the next Gujarat Conference She is giving a new and larger meaning to the ancient *patroratu* of our land and her name will ever be linked with that of her noble husband in the great roll of India's sons and daughters.

MR. G. B. TRIVEDI.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said he was a cooperator and at the time when the N. C. O's. were not giving them a proper hearing he was struck by the very rediculous position. Were they (N. C. O's.) going to non-cooperate with their own brethren, or with the Government? If with the Government why did they not give the cooperators a hearing and allow them to cooperate with the N. C. O's. When the Mahatma told them in his paper to put the Englishmen and Moderates at ease, the speaker thought that the time had come for the Moderates to join the N. C. O's. He for one could not non-cooperate with his own countrymen, and the Mahatma's injunction was a timely one. He was glad that the whole complexion of N. C. O's. had changed for the better and now he was not at all afraid of mixing with them. The N. C. O's. had now taken up the work of social amelioration of their depressed classes and he, therefore, thought the time had come for him to join the Congress. He was glad, and he wanted to testifiy it publicly, that the temperance and prohibition movements had taken a firm root in the minds of their countrymen, and the N. C. O's. had been able to do such splendid and quick work in so short a time which their countrymen had not been able to do for the past many years. The bar of untouchability had been done away with for ever under the inspiration of the Mahatma. It required a man of the character and greatness of Mahatma Gandhi to cast aside this bar of untouchability by his own stirring example. These three things made up their nation-building work, and no man could stay away from such good work. He had awakened the people—he had given a great shock to their self-complascency and created an immense change in their mental attitude. The Mahatma's injunction that they should put the Moderates and Englishmen at ease was timely and they should follow it strictly. Only by doing so could they have unity in the whole nation.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said it was unnecessary for her to give any tribute to the Mahatma for her whole life was a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, and it was superfluous for her to say of her dedication and devotion for the Mahatma's life. However, it had been ordained that the 18th of every month, till he was liberated, should be commemorated by them. What was the significance of that commemoration? Did that mean that the same set of speakers should speak the same platitudes from different platforms? She did not think that it was the proper way of commemoration of the loss of freedom of that great man? It was they who were imprisoned and it was for them to consider how they should attain the freedom which the Mahatma had attained behind his stone walls. Mr. Patel was not usually very imaginative, but this commemoration was such a great thing. Let the people search their own hearts, let them be remorselessly honest to themselves and find out whether they were really fit on the 18th of every month to commemorate the day? They were asked by Mr. Patel on that one day, out of the 30 days, when they slept and worked and ate that they should devote their day's earnings in the Mahatma's name. That was what he meant, probably. But, to her who never counted gain by material profits, who never counted earnings by gold and silver, the right interpretation of that purpose was that they should dedicate their spiritual and mental earnings to that great life. They must all ponder on what they had gained in spiritual stature in one month, and how much sacrifice they had made for the cause. That was how she thought of the 18th of every month. This month was not a happy month. If she judged of the work they had done during the month they must stand ashamed before the people for not doing their work properly. She was ashamed of their little sacrifice, of their little vision, and she was ashamed to stand there and say that the organisation over which she presided had done so very little in the way of sacrifice and dedication of their gifts. But she was not ashamed to stand there and say that although their work had fallen far below what they should have done, they would do their duty next month, and that as on the 31st day of last year there should be a royal gift. They in Bombay could once more justify themselves only by doing what they had done last year, when they had given nearly forty lakhs of rupees to the national cause—not less than half the value of their didicated strength, dedicated consecration and dedicated sacrifice for the nation's cause. Mahatma Gandhi had been imprisoned, but "stone walls do not a prison make". It was they who were prisoners who were creatures of cowardice, for pleasures, if circumstances, who were fettered, manacled and gagged and not he who was sitting behind the prison walls, and yet dominated the world by his ideas. She was sorry that her friend Mr. Massingham should have written so foolishly without understanding either the principles or the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi, but she was ashamed that his critisism should have been based on the writing of an Indian who had degraded himself and had fallen into the lowest depths of treachery, to the greatest of national causes. When she read the criticism in "The Nation" she found that it was typical of the mentality of a nation which had misgoverned India for nearly two centuries. That blind ignorance, that blind stupidity, were typical of men who were judging of the spiritual gifts of the East by the material gifts of the West. They had to thank the Mahatma for telling them that the Khilafat cause should be helped and they should thank him for the vision—his vision of the future of India that it did not depend upon its own freedom and that its roots extended far and wide and that the Khilafat stood at the root of the whole pan-Asiatic federation. His patriotism was the great patriotism—that wherever there were men in bonds, there were their kindred and relations and friends. That was what the Mahatma had taught them. But she found that his teaching had been discredited. Where she should have found generosity, she found self-seeking.

Concluding she said she was asking for their silver this month. But next months she would say: Friends give me your soul on the palm of your hand and let me see whether it is worthy of that great man.

MR. KHADILKAR.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar said the whole nation was calm and quiet in spite of the Mahatma's imprisonment, they had gone a step further they had even invited the Moderates amongst them and given them a respectful hearing. He was sorry that the liberals in this country and in England had not yet understood their motives and their principles. Mrs. Naidu had already referred to the writings of Mr. Massingham influenced by the writing of Sir Sankaran Nair. He was sorry that "The Nation" had purposely misinterpreted and misunderstood the high principles of the Mahatma. "The Times" said the perfect peace was due to cowardice on the part of the people. Was it possible that the Mahatma could be afraid of imprisonment, when he was seeking for it for such a long time? Let the Government just imagine what would have happened if the Mahatma had not given the people the proper lead! Let them just imagine what the seven crores of Moslems would have done, in the course of their religious (Khilafat) agitation? Did they think the Moslems would have put up with so much suffering? On the top of it all twenty thousand of their countrymen were in jail for their principles. How immense was the sacrifice and how immense their faith in Mahatma Gandhi!

Mr. U. K. Oza proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the speakers. He said there were four great men in the world and three of them were Indians. He thought the N. C. O. movement was not one of negation, but it was a right step in the way of their evolution.

TIRUR SEDITION CASE.

POLICE CONCOCTION.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, May 17.

Mr. Nugent Grant argued to-day the case for defence in the case in which P. Mohamed Hajee, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Tirur, stands charged with waging war against the King under Section 121 I. P. C. He pointed out that the attitude of the Police in the case was that of the snake in the old fable and that the Police owed their very life at Tirur that day to the accused. There was a tissue of lies in the prosecution story. Neither Mr. Coultass nor Mr. Manjeri Rama Iyer who were examined as witnesses for the defence had axes to grind against the Police. Mr. Gangadhara Iyer, Sub-Magistrate would not come forward and tell a lie in favour of the accused and both Messrs. Coultass and Rama Iyer had stated that they owed their lives to the accused. They should forget that the word, Moplah, was a byeward for every thing bad. He then referred to discrepancies in the statements of the Sub-Inspector, the Inspector of Police and others with regard to the requisition of accused and asked whether his honour would call it a frank expression of truth on the part of the Inspector.

POLICE CONCOCTION.

Mr. Grant then submitted that the next point was prejudice displayed by the Police throughout the trial and asked whether His Honour would think that Mr. Coultass' evidence was an invention or a truth. Mr. Coultass had told them that the accused exhorted the crowd to disperse. Why did the Police lie in the Court? If His Honour were to believe Mr. Coultass, the prosecution must fail on that very point. The accused was sent for to avert a disaster and the safety of the Police was centered in the accused. The accused addressed the mob to disperse. That was the conduct of a man who was charged with waging war against the King. Mr. Coultass had given the lie direct to the statements of Police officers. Was there any doubt that Mr. Coultass was right and that Police were lying? Did His Honour think that accused was capable of stemming the tide of a crowd of about twenty thousand men, while they were rushing into public officers? And what did the accused do? He took three Europeans and all officers to his warehouse and protected them and not one of them had even been scratched. All he could say was that the case was a wilful piece of concoction on the part of the Police. His Honour could not possibly reject the statement of the Sub-Magistrate Mr. Gangadhara Iyer that accused averted a disturbance at Ponnani. If accused had participated in looting and if he had hoisted a Khilafat Flag the faith of those whom he had protected would have been lost and they would not have remained in accused's warehouse. Messrs. Rama Iyer and Coultass had also stated that accused had been led up to a military officer on 25th August and introduced to him as the man who saved their lives in the presence of Police officers. The whole case was a concoction and Police wanted to ruin accused, as leader of the Khilafat movement at Tirur. Accused did not identify himself with the demands of the mob. On the other hand accused acted as a diplomatic Lloyd George.

In conclusion Mr. Grant pointed out that prosecution story was inherently false, that it was full of discrepancies and innocuracies, that it was quite incredible that accused should have blown both hot and cold at one and the same time as a loyalist and as a rebel, and that therefore prosecution must fail. Judgement has been reserved.

THE KHILAFAT BULLETIN.

FIRST ISSUE OF PERIODICAL COMES. OUT TODAY.

Before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Mr. Zahoor Ahmed of the Central Khilafat Committee was yesterday declared published and printer of the "Khilafat Bulletin"—a weekly publication which will be issued henceforth every Friday with commendable promptitude. First number of the "Bulletin" in its guise of a periodical appears to-day and in an attractive one featuring interesting articles and photographs.

MURDER OF PROME POST-MASTER.

ONE SUSPECT ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 17.

The police have arrested a man suspected of complicity in the murder of an Indian postmaster of Prome on the night of the 9th instant in the Rangoon Mail. The arrest of the second man is expected shortly. A bag containing some valuables has been found in a paddyfield near Othegon station where it is believed the murderers alighted. The bag contained an ivory and silver mounted dagger presumably belonging to the murderers who washed their hands in a rivulet before leaving the carriage. Twenty-six wounds have been noted on the dead body of the late postmaster.

A correspondent from Dehra Dun wires:—Under the terms of the Tramway concession, the Government of the United Provinces having been satisfied that sufficient capital has been subscribed, have authorised the Dehra Dun Mussooree Electric Tramway Co. Ltd. construction to start and this will now begin between Dehra Dun and Rajpur.

Business Season is Dull

And if you be Dull too

Your Business will be Duller Still

Trade is only made

by creating Desire for particular products by arousing what is known as "Consumer interest" by proclaiming the virtues of the wares in the market places

To Stimulate your Business

the Need is for strong, forceful, educative publicity, both in your city and outside world which will rouse the Consumers from their apathy and indifference

Advertising Awakens Interest

but, so long as we are content to concentrate all our energies on purchase or production and little, if any, on

The problem of selling and distribution

so long will the growth and revival of business be postponed

We know your goods are right: we know that they have a prestige unequalled in commercial circles and we believe if the consumer only realised their Value and Superiority of advantages he would buy them always in preference to those of your Competitors.

Publicity is just as urgently needed

as the other branches of trade to safeguard your interests by keeping the Public well-informed as to your scope and capacity.

The Bombay Chronicle gives you the Publicity more than what others can give and you get the best returns herefrom.

THE ACADEMICAL & SCIENTIFIC TRAINING COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS

THE ACADEMICAL & SCIENTIFIC TRAINING COLLEGE of FINE ARTS 21, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.—Profs. B. G. KOTHARE, B. R.A.F.A. (Milan) undertakes the training of students in drawing, Painting, sculpture and architecture on up-to date scientific lines as a Mission work to spread the light and culture of fine arts amongst his countrymen. All kinds of artistic and Commercial Works of art undertaken Private Tuitions arranged. Class for Italian language held thrice a week, Charges moderate.

TIME:—Any convenient two hours between 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily and on holidays 8 a.m. to 12 p.m.

FREEDOM THE WATCHWORD

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON FOLLY OF FORCE.

Following are extracts from a strikin little send by Lord R. Cecil in mail week to the chairman of the Hitchin Division Unionist Association:—

After pointing out that the fact that the old party issues are dead is put forth as a justification for hte present Coalition, Lord Robert proceeds:

"Those who do so forget that, though the old party questions are dead, other political issues are rapidly coming to the fore, and on these the present Ministers appear to be profoundly divided—with disastrous results.

"We have not yet reached the political millennium, and a Ministry composed of lions and lambs, whatever party names they go by, will not produce a consistent or even an honest policy.

"What, then, are the exsisting parties, or rather schools, of political though? There are those who wish to return as far as possible to pre-war conditions, and may be, therefore, justly described as re-actionaries.

"They dislike all new developments in foreign affairs, including not only the League of Nations, but all changes of diplomatic procedure and machinery. They believe that our safety lies in a large army and a pre-eminent navy. The Balance of Power is still to them the safest condition of Europe, and they condemn as unpractical idealism all reliance on general international co-operation as any guarantee of national security.

TO PRESERVE WHAT IS.

In domestic affairs, all that, in their view, is required, is the resolute maintenance of what they canceive to be the just rights of property, including the present wage system of employment.

"To secure public economy they would toke care not to weaken the military power of the State, and would seek the needful retrenchment in such services as education, which they hold to be either unnecessary or exaggerated.

"In Ireland, in Egypt, in India, a reversion to pre-war condition is their ideal, and to all objections on the score of popular feeling their reply is an appeal to firmness, and the mailed fist.

"On this point they find themselves in agreement with the revolutionaries, They, too, believe in force. But they propose to use it in the first place to destroy the existing institutions.

"The great mass of the population lie betwen these two extremes, but considerable numbers are more or less in sympathy with one or other of them.

It is both dangerous and absured to leave the two sets of extremists in possession of the field. For reaction and revolution of equally idiotic.

"No reasonable being ought to be satisfied with international arrangements which ended in the war, with an industrial organisation which cannot work for six month without disastrous strikes or lock-outs.

"FORCE IS NO REMEDY."

"Nor are the revolutionaries in any stronger ground. Let us, then, see whether ther is not some definite middle course which will lead to real progress with stability.

And first let us lay it down boldly and clearly that 'force is no remedy.' It may be necessary for defence and perhaps in very rare cases for destruction, but as a constructive agency it is of little value.

"It is on the belief that the League of Nations is very largely built, but it is no use for us to set up a League of Nations, which, if it means anything, must mean a new departure in international relations, and yet to go on with a foreign policy in other respects founded on the old nationalistic and militarist assumptions.

"We must abandon the idea of imposing obligations on Germany, and induce her to accept them. As a first step, she should be admitted to the League, and its machinery should be utilised for ascertaining impartially what she can be fairly asked to pay.

"Similary in our dealing with France, we should give up treating her with alternate doses of cajolery and bluster, and try what a plain statement of our policy would do. Peace, real peace, is our chief interest.

GOODWILL IN INDUSTRY.

"Class-war, whether promoted by Capital or Labour, i sabhorrent to the whole tional trade will tend to lessen the jolts and strike.

"It is not enough to give the workers good wages and good conditions of labour. They want a voice in their own destiny, and it is impracticable, now, to refuse them some voice in the direction of industry.

Slumps and booms, the causes of unemployment, are in part the result of imperfect international economic machinary. Anything that facilitates international trade will tend to lessen the joits and inequalities of our present system.

"Complete freedom of exchange is the ideal at which we should aim, repealing such fatuous measures as the Safeguarding of Industries and British Dyes Acts.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

"We are all agreed that public expenoiture ought to be cut down.

The moderate man will desire to cut down the Army, Navy, and Air Force to the lowest possible point consistent with external and internal safety, and will regard with grave suspicion any attempt to shift the necessary retrenchment on to such services as Education and Public Health, including housing.

"In Ireland, the putrifying corps of the reprisals crime still infect the political atmosphere of the whole country.

"We must take such precautions as are essential to secure our own safety, and the fulfilment of our obligations of honour, and the Irish must then be left to learn for themselves the necessity of national self-control.

"Such is the general body of political doctrine which, as I think, holds any promise for the future. It depends not so much on certain principles as on which of two attitudes of mind we adopt.

"In Europe, and in the present day, I believe men will insist on Freedom, and if they are to be free, they must be in the main governed by spiritual and not by material forces.""

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GANDHI-PUNYAHA DAY.

(BY DR. P. C. RAY.)

It is two months that Mahatmaji has been confined in Jail. Let us panse for a day and think what we have been able to do and where we stand. India has been sinking under degradation for ages past, and days, months and years are as nothing as compared with the time that its degeneration began. To-day we are celebrating Gandhi Punyaha and are to pass the day in heart-searching and prayer. Before long the observance of this day may become a ceremonial occasion without any significance of its importance. All the same we cannot lose sight of its signhcance to-day Only the other day the most beloved man in the whole of India was put in prison. He personifies the soul of India and in him India found a prophet who would deliver her out of the position where sin and degradation led her to.

We were fast forgetting that there was such a thing as soul. We were forgetting that material prosperity to a few was not what the human society hopes for. Sincerity and honesty were to us a colour-wash over a substratum of selfishness and cleverness. But Mahatmaji has brought the message of Purity to India and to the World. He lives for mankind, not India or South Africa.

Twenty years ago, Rabin Iranath, to-day the greatest poet of the world, got disgusted at the immorality of the civilised world and sung of the advent of the day when India will usher in peace for the world in his inimitable and powerful words:

"This devotion to Power amidst the scene of death and destruction is not Thy worship, O Lord! The beaming rays of Thy love, that will one day flood the world with light is perhaps hidden in the Eastern shores, in the night of misery, meek and mute, under the precepts of poverty and renunciation, patiently waiting for ages for the supreme moment!"

That supreme moment has come and a supreman, to the greatest bliss of India, has made his appearance. We are bound to acknowledge him. Some have acknowledged him to-day and some will do so tomorrow.

When I think of him clad in a narrow strip of loin cloth, bare footed and bare bodied, my mind flies twenty six centuries back to the mendicant prince of Kapilavastu. The same love for all, the same craving for Ahimsa, the same acuteness of thinking and the same greatness of philosophy.

When again I think of him in Jail, cheerfully obeying the mandate of the petty Jailor, the man who sways the heart of millions, the man by whose inspiration twenty-thousand people have cheerfully courted Jail life, and for whom many more twenty thousands would have done the same, when I think of him in Jail, at once there is conjured up before my vision another simple shepherd, his bleeding flesh being nailed to the cross and his soul blessing humanity and expiating for its sins.

Verily Mahatmaji is a criminal. For is it not a crime against modern civilisation to walk about half naked in a piece of loin cloth, to have no Bank Accounts, to keep no slaves and to speak out the truth without reserve but also without rancour?

Power and Riches have not tolerated such people in the past and will tolerate them still less to-day.

People of India! If your civilisation has a place for such a man, then follow his bidding, do what will please him, take to Charka and Khadi, symbolic of equality, fraternity and simplicity. Carry out his mandate who is to-day the greatest man living!

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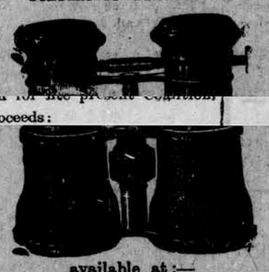

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